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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 7 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	
10th	Jan. 1920	Morea	10890	
17th	"	Nellore	6835	
24th	"	Kashgar	8840	
31st	"	Malta	6084	
7th	Feb.	Svanna	6095	

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
9th Jan.	Ikola	5257	To Japan.
17th "	Diwara	5878	To China.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
8th Jan.	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports 12 A. M
8th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct 1 P. M.
11th "	Palitana	Bunreh via Karachi Noon
15th "	Tarcha	E. & S. Africa via Marmugoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Suki Maru	M. Matsuyama	3763	1st Jan.	9th Jan
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	5050	26th Dec.	12th Jan.
Tetsual Maru	G. Matsushita	5853	7th Jan.	11th Jan.
Kiyeh Wu	G. Usui	4378	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Yamabo Maru		3186	14th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	3176	21st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar.	K. Shimizu	2781	31st Jan.	12th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.
For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
"Aotaru Maru"	N Wakatake	9th Dec.	10th Jan.	Japan
Saigon Maru.	S. Kondo	23rd Dec	13th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	26th Dec.	15th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	11th Jan.	Japan
Kosaku Maru	F. Amine	4th Jan.	11th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	L. Saito	7th Jan	15th Jan.	Japan
Sengai Maru	M. O'mto	15th Jan.	3 5th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).
For Freight apply to:—
M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW-YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,59,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,56,59,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
P. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangements. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour terms—rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules and obtainable on application at this Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,729 0 0
Reserve Funds	12,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabays, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
W. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect ourdisplay of work—our best recommendation.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 3,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Sourabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book the Oldest Hindu Life office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	*Chief Agents:*
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HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each
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MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
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they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
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We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
207 Hornby Road, Fort.
Telephone No. 1800.

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THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents
FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Thursday 8th, for 4 Days
"SCHOOL DAYS"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Howitt Phillips Co.
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
W. Somerset Maughan's brilliant comedy
"Caroline"
(By the author of Mrs. Dot.)

TO[illegible] FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
Cicel[illegible] play on the Swearing Sys- [illegible] the working girls.
"[illegible] of Dobson's"

SA[illegible]th AT 9-30 P. M.
The [illegible]ming farcical comedy [illegible]ondon success.)
"You [illegible]er know, y'know"

SATU[illegible]Y MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
"You [illegible]ver know, y'know"

Night [illegible]s: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & I.
Matinee prices : Rs 3, 2 & I.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.
To-day & To-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.
Tom Mix
In the 5-reel FOX Photo-Play.
"Mr. Logan, U.S.A."
Tom Mix's Portrayal of William Logan, the secret service man, will keep one in suspense throughout the picture. The photoplay abounds in patriotic thrills and a real love story that engages one's sympathies for the man who is unable to justify himself in the eyes of his Sweetheart until the unexpected finale.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
Prices : Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

At Foras Road near Tardeo Tram Depot
PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS
AND
Menagerie of highly trained wild animals.
To-night ! ! AT 9-30 p. m. ! ! Every Night !!
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 4-30 P. M.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
PROF. PARSHURAMRAO'S daring feats with his full-grown LIONS & TIGERS are daily growing more and more popular.
PRICES :—Rs. 3, 2, I & Ans. 8.
Booking at Girgaum Type Writer Coy. Thakurdwar, during the day; and at night at the Circus Tent.
Prof. Parshuramrao, *Proprietor.* R. V. Patwardhan, *Manager.*
T. Rajam.—*Agent.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Please note the change of time.
"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATEST SUPER-PICTURE OF THE YEAR"
Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's DRURY LANE DRAMA
"SEALED ORDERS"
You will simply sit amazed and tingle all over when you see the terrific fight between two men in the basket of a balloon—thousand feet in mid-air.
You will marvel at the nerve of a girl who, alone, pilots an aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour through the dense clouds.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM).
has the pleasure to announce the last four-reels of the challenge Universal seria
ELMO THE MIGHTY
have just arrived and are being shown to-night at
5-15, 7 ; 8-45 ; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
TOGETHER WITH ONE MORE EPISODE OF
CYCLONE SMITH SERIES
featuring your favourite
EDDIE POLO
also a
SCREAMING COMIC

COMING SHORTLY !
The Serial Sensation of the Season
"WOLVES OF KULTURE"
featuring
SHELDON LEWIS AND LEAH BAIRD
of Exploits of Elaine Fame.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT (10th Inst.)
THE FIRST SOCIAL FEATURE
by
Messrs. Patanker, Friends & Co.,
adapted from
A well-known Novel
STINGER STUNG
A new departure in
INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY
See it at
The Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM)

THE
EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"The Tenderfoot"
A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series
by
Alfred Henry Lewis
Great Tales of adventure and daring and love—narratives of rough men whose guns were notched many times, who would "Shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully ruffle the soft locks of a child—this is the old West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalised in print.
The Empress
will make it live on the SCREEN.
"The Tenderfoot"

WATCH THE OPENING NIGHT
AND NEW PLACE
Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Great Novelty. New Amusements.
Location—Dady Seth Agiari Road
(from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi Street.)
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Saturday 10th January at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Matinee on Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and again at 9-30 p.m. as usual.
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, I, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably four new Pathe Photoplay in fort reels.
THE DRAMA OF
Wil Braham Haven.
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
TWO REEL COMIC.
Times : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Grand Opening Night.
Thursday 8th January 1920 at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Shellar's Royal Circus
100 Animals] and [30 Artists
AT
The Open Ground the Globe Cinema, near Gole Pitha Sandhurst Road.
To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
(For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi,
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
(Students at Half Rates for the Matinee only
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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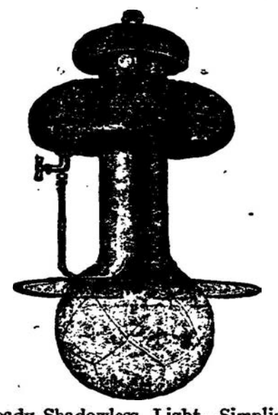
The Wonderful Lamp.
500 C.P. 1000 C.P.

Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption
The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp
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Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements
Sole Agents in India,
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THE LAMP WAREHOUSE
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Telephone 2800.
Telegrams "ALADDIN BOMBAY"

Announcement.
BOMBAY SURGICAL COMPANY
beg to announce the opening of their UP-TO-DATE
Dispensing Department
Opposite West End Cinema, New Charn Road, from the 15th October, where
ACCURATE DISPENSING AND PUREST DRUGS WILL BE THE SPECIAL FEATURES.
Oxygen Gas can be had Day and Night.
Bombay Surgical Co.,
Dispensing Chemists, New Charni Raod

MANILA ROPES

JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES.
50, Churchgate Street, Fort,
CLUBWALLA & Co.

Victoria Motor Works and Garage.
Repairers Painters Body-builders
Prompt work at cheap rates
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Telephone No. 1211.
Telegrams, "Tremendous."
THE
Bombay Mill Stores Supply Agency.
19B, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
All kinds of Mill and Factory Stores always kept ready for immediate delivery.
Lambeth Cotton Ropes and Bandings,
Leather, Hair and Balata Beltings,
Hairy and Plain Ox Chrome Picking Bands.
Chrome Spring Buffers,
Leather T. Buffers,
Welsh Roller Skins,
Buffalo Pickers, raw hide & lime,
Leather Laces,
Egyptian Healds,
Best Steel Reeds,
Shuttles,
Picking Sticks,
Slubbing and Roving Bobbins,
Roller Cloth,
Clearer Cloth,
Sizing Flannel,
Ring Travellers,
Rubber Valves and Sheets,
Asbestos Millboards & Packings,
Canvas Hose. etc., etc., etc.,

ELECTRIC
CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLE LAMPS

These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs. 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.
Packing and V. P. charges extra.
One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light, Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"
Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

JAMROOD
THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.
Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.
Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY.
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

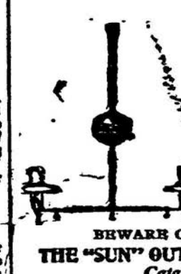
MARK WELL
that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents
"E" and "A"
the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.
NATURAL CURES
Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings, and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 11 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHAN-DARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.
FREE BOOKLET.

THE AMERICAN REMEDIES.
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGL[illegible] DRUG AND CH[illegible] COMPANY.
[illegible] BAR.

Steel and Metals Ready Delivery.
Steel Beams, 4"x2" to 12"x6", all sizes from Rs. 18 to Rs. 18 per Cwt.
Steel Angles, 1½" to 4" and ½" to ½" thick, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per Cwt.
Steel Tees, 1½" to 4" from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per Cwt.
Prime Western Spelter 98 to 99 per cent Rs. 40 per Cwt.
Mild Steel Plates, Galvanized Plates, Bars & Corrugated Sheets etc.
or further particulars apply to
THE
UNION STEEL Co.
1, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Odmas
CYPRESS S[illegible]VE
(rub it on and rub [illegible] the p[illegible] for quick relief [illegible]
Rs. 1-4-0 ; post free
Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.
155 Sk. Memon St. [illegible]arket, BOMBAY

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Wash no Bother,
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS :
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY
TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Guns, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW.
ENGINEER & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 3.

FREE ! FREE !!
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, (E.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (Nondhni Adhikari) of the Baroda State as required by Act, II of Samvat year 1975 of the Baroda State.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda under the Baroda State Companies Act, No. II of Samvat year 1975.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into **1,00,000** Ordinary shares of Rs. **100** each.

Issue of 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each payable as follows:

Rs. 5 per share on application.

,, 10 per share on allotment.

And the balance by a first call of Rs. 10 per share and by further calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than three months.

The Directors and their friends have already applied for 35,000 shares which will be allotted to them in full and the balance issue of 15,000 shares is now offered for public subscription.

DIRECTORS.

MORARJEE VUSSONJEE MUNJEE, Esq., Merchant (Agent, The Kaiser-i-Hind S. & W. Co., Ltd., Director, The Khatau Kakanji S. & W. Co., Ltd.)
C. A. LATIF, Esq., Merchant (Director, The Khatau Makanji, S. & W. Co., Ltd., and The Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd.)
MATHRADAS VUSSONJI KHIMJI, Esq., Merchant (Proprietor, Wallace Flour Mills, Director, The Luxmi Cotton and Vishnu Mills—Sholapur).
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU, Esq., Merchant (Agent, The Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Director, The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd.)
VITHALDAS CHATRUBHUJ Esq., (of Messrs. Vithaldas Chatrubhuj & Co., Jewellers, Bombay.)
TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., Merchant (Agent, The Khatau Makanji S. & W. Co., Ltd. Director, Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. etc.)

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED, BARODA.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
J. K. PARULKER, Esq., Thakurdwar.

AGENTS.
Messrs. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU & Co., BARODA.

REGISTERED OFFICE :—
Near Railway Station, BARODA.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, but primarily with a view to assist in the development of the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda by the establishment in those Territories of :

(a) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
(b) Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works.
(c) Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories
(d) Oil Mills and Flour Mills.
(e) Chemical Works.
(f) Sugar Refineries.
(g) Brick and Tile Works.
(h) Paper Mills.
(i) Yards for the construction of Motor Boats and other small craft with a view to the development of the Coastal traffic.
(j) Workshops for the construction and repair of Looms and other Mill machinery and the manufacture of Electrical fittings of all kinds.
(k) The business of an Electrical Supply Company in all its branches and
(l) Any other works which in the opinion of the Directors of the Company may tend to develop or to assist in the development of any other industries in the Baroda State or elsewhere.

The Board propose to initiate the activities of the Company by erecting in the Navsari District a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and negotiations are already in progress for the acquisition of a suitable site. The mill will contain about 30,000 Spindles and 700 Looms, and be equipped with suitable Bleaching and Dyeing works.

The Navsari District, as is well known, is one of the best cotton producing centres of India, and the pick of the cotton produced can be purchased locally at rates considerably lower than those prevailing in Bombay. Labour too is plentiful in Navsari and cheaper than in Bombay. The cost of building materials is also lower there than in Bombay.

Mills for crushing oil seeds and for the refining of oils and the manufacture of soaps, oil cakes and other by-products will be erected in the Patan and other Districts, whence oil seeds are exported annually in large quantities, only to return to India later as manufactured products. The Board are satisfied that this industry can be so developed as to successfully compete with foreign manufacturers.

Brick works will be erected at Billimora which is renowned for its clay from which the best bricks used in Bombay are made. Tiles of the Mangalore type for which there is an ever increasing demand throughout India have already been successfully manufactured from clay found at Billimora.

The yards for the construction of Motor Boats, country and other small craft will also be erected at Billimora, which has been famed for centuries in the building of small craft and the Directors consider that under expert supervision a very large and profitable trade can be obtained by developing the coastal service and the construction for sale of motor boats and other craft.

His Highness has shown his interest in the Company by allowing his name to be associated with it, and his Government has been pleased to promise to grant to the Company free of cost all padtar lands that may be required by the Company, and to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act any other lands required by the Company.

The State has also been pleased to promise to give to the Company all reasonable facilities and concessions with a view to ensuring successful future for it.

The following contract will be entered into :—

An Agreement (being the agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) between the Company of the one part, and Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau and Company of the other part ralating to the appointment and employment of the said firm and their successors in business as the Agents of the Company at the following remuneration :—

(1). A sum of Rs. 1,500/- per calendar month to be paid at the end of each Calendar month.

(2). A sum equal to 10 % on the total gross profits made by the Company during each year to be paid out of such profits before applying any portion thereof towards any fund created for the purposes of the Company. Provided that if the sum so ascertained as aforesaid shall be less than Rs. 30,000 in any year, then the Company shall pay to the Agents for that year the sum of Rs. 30,000.

(3). Such brokerage commission and muccadumage in respect of cotton seeds, stores, goods, manufactures, etc. actually bought or sold by the Agents on behalf of the Company as may be fixed by the Directors.

The Company will bear the cost including the rent of the Agents' office establishment the salaries and wages of the officers and clerks employed therein, the cost of stationery and other expenses. and all travelling charges and expenses incurred by the Agents in connection with the business of the said Company.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company relative to the share, qualification and remuneration of a Director.

(88). The qualification of a Director shall be the holding in his own right of ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

(89). The remuneration of every Director in respect of his services shall be such sum not being less than Rs. 50, for every meeting of the Board attended by him as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for extraordinary services rendered by him or them.

(90). The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bonafide resident of Baroda and who shall come to Baroda for the purpose of attending any meeting of the Board such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for his travelling expenses in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any members of their body constituting a committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these articles and may pay same.

A condition of this issue is, that the share certificates will not be completed and ready for delivery for a period of 9 months.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 25,000 shares. This subscription has been made by the promoters and their friends.

No shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash.

No promotion charges have been or are to be paid to the promoters of the Company or to the Agents or Directors or any of them. A brokerage of 1 % will be paid on all accepted applications for shares bearing the name of the Broker.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000 and will be paid by the Company.

Mr. Tricumdas Gordhadas Khattau one of the Directors is a member of the Agents firm and as such is interested to the extent of the remuneration payable to the agents by the Company.

Copies of the abovementioned contract and of the Company's memorandum and articles of association may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company at Baroda or at the office of the Solicitors of the Company during usual business hours.

Applications for shares should be made on the form underneath and forwarded with a remittance of Rs. 5 per share of the amount applied for to the Company's Bankers. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any further instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors.

Dated this 9th day of December 1919.

This form should be filled up and forwarded entire cheque or cash to the Bankers of the Company, THE BANK OF BARODA, Limited, Baroda, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat Mehsana and Navsari.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN BARODA STATE).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To The Directors of
THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED,
C/o THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Baroda, Limited, the sum of Rupees.....being a deposit of Rupees five per share on.....shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us, the said number of shares or on the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I/we agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalment of Rupees ten per share due on allotment. And I/we also agree to pay the balance respectively due in respect of the said shares, as and when, called for, as mentioned in the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder/holders of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder.

(Signature).....
(Name in full).....
(Occupation).....
(Address in full).....
Date.....

N.B.—All cheques must be made payable to the Company and crossed to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Baroda, Limited, Baroda or at any of its Branches Bombay. Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana and Navsari.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN BARODA STATE.)

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....19.....
from .....
on account of THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED, the sum of Rupees .....being a deposit of Rupees five per share, on application for.....shares of Rs. 100 each in the above Company.

For THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

Rs.....

Note—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved and if accompanied by a receipt for the amount due on allotment will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

The Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.
No.....
Rs.....
Date.....
Cashier.
Bank of Baroda.

The Gaekwar Industrials Ltd.
Temporary Receipts.
No.....
Rs.....
Date.....
Cashier.
Bank of Baroda.

ADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, bay. The leading Institution in the East, nounced by Commercial Experts to be the T. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and J. DAVAR.

RIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, t will hold bona-fide auctions every DAYS, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not al- ed to bid. Come and buy just what you You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

ORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater about, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES ...ay, LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Tele- ne No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

OST.—BOND WARRANT No. 1223 of 9th January, 1919. Delivery has been pped. Communicate MOHANDAS CHE- NDAS, care of Cox's Shipping Agency, bay. 7580

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANTED—A senior smart COMPOUNDER immediately. Apply personally to LLIAM & CO., opposite the J. J. Hospital, mula. 760

ANTED—A CLERK for Office work, knowing Typewriting. Apply personal- with testimonials to B. H. GANOO, 375, aby Road, Bombay. 7607

ANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart HINDU TYPIST for import, export office. y Box No. 836, Advt. Dept. "Bombay ronicle." 7611

ANTED.—A FAST SHORTHAND TY- PIST. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA, ZA and MANGALDAS, 129, Esplanade d, Fort, Bombay. 7594

ANTED—An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST a B. Sc. or B.A. preferred. Apply ting terms and previous experience to Box 833, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7604

...nt HINDOO CLERK ... and correspon- ...R HILL, AUTO- ... Malbar Hill, ... 7603

...GRADU- ... (optional ... or French). ...RINCIPAL, ... Malbadevi. ... 7536

... COLLECTORS ... FRENCH ...CO., LTD., ... 7583

...ANTED ... experienced TYPIST ... CLERK ... personally to CHHO- ...BAL JEK... ... Fakir, High Court, ...kot Road, ... 7561

ANTED.—Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS on Rs. 60 per month, only men with vious experience need apply to the BENCH MOTOR CAR & ELEC- , New Queen's Road. 7582

ANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. per month will be allowed only to really rgetic, regular and hardworking boys. ly to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay ronicle." Bombay.

ANTED Competent BINDERS an COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only working and competent men should apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chro- ." Bombay.

ANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER to coach up a 3rd standard ent in all subjects. Apply personally to NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, Teacher and Co., Cumballa Hill, re 10 a.m. 7599

ANTED—ARCHITECTS, TEACHERS, LADY TEACHERS, FITTERS, TUR- RS, CLERKS, ENGINEERS, TAXI- IVERS, SEPOYS, BOOK-KEEPERS, PISTS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, MOTOR IVERS, EUROPEAN GOVERNESSES. ly to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept. "Bombay ronicle." 7608

ANTED.—A TEACHER for lower classes, including Gujarati. A Matri- ate knowing gymnastics and shorthand typewriting preferred. Boarding and ing free to one having no objection to Food. Apply stating age, qualifica- s, terms, etc., to the PRINCIPAL, PARSI H SCHOOL, Panchgani. 7593

EQUIRED—A CONTROLLER OF PALACES. (1). Salary up to Rs. 600 rding to qualifications. (2) Will be ed in all respects including security by e Rules. (3). Will be provided with accommodation but must arrange own r conveyance for inspection purposes. immediately with copies of certificates Photographs (which will not be return- before 15th January, 1920, to THE HOME NISTER in, His Highness' Government war. 7475

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANTED—An EMPLOYMENT outside India for a P. E. plucked knowing keeping and Accountancy, Correspond- Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay nicle." 7555

ILL OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience, working for as manager in big Indian Mills, is open ngagement, clever in handling labour tional credentials. Apply Box No. 821, t. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7538

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7316

WANTED.—AGENTS to push the sale of branded tea in the market. For particulars apply to BANERJEE & Co., Tea Merchants, 8, Kalimitter's Lane, Calcutta. 7554

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A handsome well built Silver Grey ARAB HORSE (14-2) six years old. S. K. SUBEDAR, No. 2, Cuffe Parade. 7592

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

FOR SALE—A fine freehold PLOT about 3,000 yds. with a good front only 5 minute's walk from B. B. Ry's Matunga. Apply sharp with your offer to Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7490

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND at Anderi, near Chakala, admeasuring 3500 square yards with sweet-water well. Apply Box No. 829, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7558

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7149

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Reja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course.

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court. 7450

PIGGERY PRODUCE.

FROM ENGLISH BRED STOCK.

Hams at 1/4 per lb.
Bacon at from -/14/- to 1/8/ per lb.
Sausages at -/12/- per lb (a speciality).
Sent V.P.P. Credit allowed to Clubs, Messes and Institutes.
Price lists on application to
THE MANAGER,
Government Military Dairy, Amballa. 7351

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Brass tubing 1 5/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 10C No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia 5/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. ¼in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7146

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Belting, hair, 4in., 1000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 4½in., 2000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 5in., 1000 Rft.
Cork, granulated, 100 cwts.
Corks, small for phials, 200000 No.
Receptacles cook house, M.S., 2¼ galls. capacity, 100 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 1/2in. dia., 10000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 5/8in. dia., 20000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 3/4in. dia. 20000 No.
Rope coir, 3in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 3½in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 4in. cir., 50 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 8in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 9in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope hemp hawser 14in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 14in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 4in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 3½in. cir., 10 cwts.
Rope, jute, 1in., 20 cwts.
Slate, eternite, roofing 15 3/4in. by 8in. 500 No.
Spirits of wine, methylated, 1500 galls.
Sand, moulders, 200 cwts.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7147

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the whole of 1920, there will be great difficulty in securing wagons for transportation of COALS from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to WESTERN INDIA. In view of this difficulty it will be policy for COAL CONSUMERS to at once make arrangements for at least a portion of their requirements to be drawn from the Central Provinces and Burhar Collieries, where the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply these coals, and quotations and analyses can be obtained on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calcutta),
Telephone Buildings, Bombay.

Telephone No. 3148.
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 299. 7564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by the Electrical Department for the period ending July, 1920. For details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 18th December, 1919 or apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) B. D. NATH,
For Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore. 7605

NOTICE.

5 SEATER OVERLAND, 4 CYLINDER, MODEL 83.

IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION, WELL-KNOWN IN POONA AS A GOOD CAR.

Electric starter, electric lighting system, electric horn, also bulb horn, 3 revolving oil indicator, one-man hood and cover, magnetic speedometer, extra demountable rim and tyre, full set of tools, tyre repair kit, jack and pump, one large overall cover, covers for whole interior of car.

Price Rs. 5,500.

Apply to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7598

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919. 8678

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1½in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 8-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3½in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1¼in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¼in by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by ¼in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3¼in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 3in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2½in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7148

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. M. S. CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Eastville" situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the North side of Cross Road No. 3 (now known as Kittridge Road) in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhoy Hormusji Contractor (being plot No. 21), on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedalli Alibhoy (being plot No. 39), on or towards the South by 40in. Road known as Kittridge Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy (being plot No. 11) and partly by the property of Jaffer Hajibhoy Lalji (being portion of plot No. 12) which said piece of land is known as plot No. 22 on the Colaba Reclamation and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (31), Street No. 11 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7613

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes of sorts, bardan, hoop iron, empty casks and tins accumulated at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, up to 31st December, 1919. Samples can be seen at the Mills at Poona. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 24th instant. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 68 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 7601

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Western India Chemical Works, Ltd., will be OPENED on and from THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1920, and relative transfers of shares will be accepted and recorded in the Books, at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours on week days.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920. 7616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR SHAPURJI EDALJI CHINOY, of Hyderabad (Deccan), Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients KHOJA ALI MAHOMED MULJI and KHOJA JAFFERBHAI GANGJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants who in their turn have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our other clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Don Tad 3rd Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 square yards and 4/9 of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1217 and 1434, New Nos. 6953 and 7181 and Old Survey Nos. 2573 and 2571 and New Survey No. 2921, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1819 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 198-204 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Habib, on the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property hereinbefore secondly described on the East by Don Tad 3rd Row and on the South by the property of Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Hasham and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Don Tad 2nd Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards and 7/9 of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1482, New No. 7241, Old Survey No. 2597 and New Survey No. 2921, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1819 (2), 2129 (5) and Street Nos. 321, 323 and 325 and New No. 204A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the West by the Don Tad 2nd Row or Jakeria Musjid Road, on the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property lastly hereinabove described, on the South by the property of Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Hasham of Kolbasar and on the North by the property of Haji Omar Haji Mahomed and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 7614

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMCHAND NANDLAL, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Bai DUDHIBAI, wife of Mr. Jivraj Devchand.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of, inheritance, mortgage, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of a public passage at or near Shaikh Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16 yards and six by ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 900, Old Survey No. 167 and New Survey No. 1425 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Bhagwan Bhuka and others and now belonging to Beenban Bhagwan Sunee Lakbhan Nathoo and Keshav Sobhagchand and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Rustomji Maneckji and now belonging to Damodar Kerson and Jadavji Kerson, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Telwady Lane or Vithalwadi Cross Lane and in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 4/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the East partly by the property of Goninath Sadashiv, partly by the passage leading to Shaikh Memon Street and partly by the property firstly described, on the West by Telwady Lane or Vithalwady Cross Lane, on the North by a passage or gully and on the South by a passage, which said premises together with the firstly described property are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 296 (1) and 296 (2) and 297 and Street Nos. 25B, 25C and 27C 31 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7619

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH DUMING PIRES, FRANCIS PIRES, ESPERANGE, wife of Jerome D'Mello, ALTIS PETER PEREIRA, LUISA CATHARINA wife of Robert D'Silva, and ROMANA, widow of Pascoal D'Abroo, all of Bandra, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Palli, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, bearing Survey No. 177, Pot No. 1 and admeasuring about 15½ Gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the private land belonging to Mrs. Clara Maria and Mrs. Dumingo Esperance Pereira, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Bai Sitabai Dwarkanath Apa Navalkar and on or towards the East by the Pali-Danda Road.

Bombay, dated this 6th day of Jan., 1920.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7572

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDULJEE DORABJEE RABADI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Lane at Girgaum in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 47 5 9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 292, Old Survey No. 111, New Survey No. 8106 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4100 and Street No. 22 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cowasji Pestomji Pochkhanawalla, on or towards the West by the property of Hormasji Byramji Cama, on or towards the North by Charni Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Erani and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the vendors tenants.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7609

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOSEPH DUMING PIRES, FRANCIS PIRES, ESPERANGE, wife of Jerome D'Mello, ALTIS PETER PEREIRA, LUISA CATHARINA wife of Robert D'Silva, and ROMANA, widow of Pascoal D'Abroo, all of Bandra, Christian Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Palli, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, bearing Survey No. 177, Pot No. 1 and admeasuring about 15½ Gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the private land belonging to Mrs. Clara Maria and Mrs. Dumingo Esperance Pereira, on or towards the South by the property belonging to Bai Sitabai Dwarkanath Apa Navalkar and on or towards the East by the Pali-Danda Road.

Bombay, dated this 6th day of Jan., 1920.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7572

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. CLARA KATHLEEN STEVENS, Anglo-Indian Inhabitant, of Mazagoan, Bombay, the sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late George Gerard Pennel Stevens, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABDOOL RAHIMAN AHMEDBHOY DHARAMSEY. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if necessary, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances, situated at Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2331 square yards, be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as Plot non agricultural Survey No. 235 in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises built in the said demised piece of land and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 56 of Bandra Hill Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, bounded on or towards the East by the Hill Road, on or towards the West by the Bandra Point Road, on or towards the North by house of Mr. Mody and on or towards the South by Government ground used for recreation purposes and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 7584

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KANAYALAL PARMANAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. MEMON AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, our client, the purchaser. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance; possession, lease; lien; easement; or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure together with the Chawls, huts, messuages; dwelling houses including wells, trees, etc. standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4,336 square yards or thereabouts situate at Lady Jamsedji Road or Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 143, New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 229, New Survey No. 1/1491 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and partly by the property of Roopji Bhanji, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Hormusji Adarji Kanga and now belonging to Mulji Haridas and partly by the property of Mahadeorao Bhaskar, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kallianji Shivji and now belonging to Memon Sulleman Chataiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4891 (2a), 4892 (1), 4891 (3, 4891(2) 4891 (4). Street Nos. 219aa, 220; 210, 219a, 219b and 219c.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7602

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JIVKOREBAI, widow of Jaggonnath Tapidas, of Bombay, Bania Hindu, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Phofalwadi, near Moombadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 61, New No. 587, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 507 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Ambudas, on or towards the West by the property of Pitamber Jetha, on or towards the North by a public passage of the cart and on or towards the South by public pasage running to the Public Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 5794 and Street No. 16 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7615

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAVANIDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted with our client for absolute sale to him of the undermentioned land originally a Lazandari tenure but stated to have been since redeemed with the hereditaments standing thereon free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming any right title or interest in, to or upon the same or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, lease, lien, easement, use, trust, possession, inheritance, maintenance exchange or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 373 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel formerly of perpetual Fazandari tenure (but stated to be since purchased over by the Vendor), situate at Second Marine Street, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 4/9 square yards or thereabout forming a portion of a very large piece of land registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old No. 515, New No. A/2520, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey Nos. 8298-8299 together with the dwelling house and hereditaments standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, under C Ward No. 3573 and Second Marine Street No. 50 and bounded as under: on or towards the North by the said Second Marine Street, on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Manekbai, widow of Balkrishna Narayen and on the West by the property of Rustamji Nanabhai Thanawalla which premises are now in occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

E. M. BAHADURJI,
for Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7618

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER,
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the owners concerned, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1920, the following goods, viz.:—

1 Zenith Motor Cycle with Cane Side Car in working order, 1 Yost Typewriting Machine, 1 Hand-Sewing Machine (Special) in working order.

Also Household furniture, such as Drawing Room Suites, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Cupboards, Cabinets, Almyrahs, Dining Tables, Chairs, Gramophones, Meatsafes, Corner Stands, Hanging Lamps, Safes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SODA WATER MACHINE, CAST IRON, ETC., ON 10TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Assistant Director of Supply and Transport (Embn.), Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at the north end of No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1920:—

One second-hand soda water machine and part worn component parts of Soda Water plant, etc.

1,287 bags Linseed Oil Cakes, about 80 lbs. nett each.

About one ton Cast Iron.

Conditions of sale.

Cash must be paid on each lot being knocked down.

Goods must be removed by the purchaser within seven days from the date of sale, failing which the amount paid will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Artistic Designed Teak and Blackwood Richly Polished Household and Office Furniture Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Josts Fan, C Spring, Perambulator, very Rich Persian and Indian Carpets, etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor of No. 4 Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bunder Colaba very rich and made to order artistic designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as Dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs very rich and made to order glass back, sideboard with drawers and cupboards silver candle sticks whatnots silk tapestry lines Chesterfield Easy chairs, glass door, book cases Easels Ladies writing tables, rich centre table, brass table ornaments drawing hall flower stands with pots, porcelain vases, revolving, bookcases, rich cushioned easy chairs very rich Persian and Indian carpets, Josts fan in working order, practically new coach built C spring perambulator, rich teapoys rich dressing tables with mirrors venitian pattern mirrored chest of drawers, single glass door almirahs, rich plain chest of drawers, iron and wooden bees washing tables with crockery wooden pegs medicine cupboards, specially selected and richly framed pictures, wickers sofas and chairs, meat safes, wash stands with crockary, large and small size bath tubs door curtains, bended chicks, porcelain tea and coffee service English dinner service rich plated entry dishes, cake stands, biscuit barrels, service trays, aluminium cooking utensils, complete primus ovens, primus stoves practically unused Gent's apparels, etc. etc.

The property of F. Hepworth Esq. leaving for Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 147 BUNDLES PERSIAN TOBACCO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock "A" Bonded Warehouse the following:—

By order of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Khalil Shirazee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Hajee Mahomed Sadeck Shushtri:—

Ex. S. S. "Lightning."

K. A. and Co.—66 bundles Persian Tobacco.

K. and Co. M. H.—60 bundles Persian Tobacco.

Ex. S. S. "Iran."

K. and Co. M. H.—21 bundles Persian Tobacco.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery Order next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of the remaining furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, etc., belonging to the Great Western Hotel Ltd., will be RESUMED TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,530 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder, opposite the Drydock, on account of the underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "Kofuku Maru.

About 345 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton slightly burnt.

About 3,185 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton damaged by water.

The above bales have been salved from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BAGS SINGAPORE COFFEE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Shed No. 11, Alexandra Docks by order of Messrs. Ranchordas Parsotam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Awaji Abdulla Kajam of Sitaram Building who had purchased the goods at the end of November last.

Ex. S. S. "Dunara."

93 bags Singapore Coffee.

Terms of Auction sale will be declared at the time of sale; cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be taken delivery of or transhipped within 24 hours.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th January, 1920.

Rs. 100
Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.
KING of PERFUMES
Price Rs. 2, 1-12-0, 0-8-0.
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

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PROMPT DELIVERY!!
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MALAVIYA BROS. & CO.
SANDHURST ROAD, Bombay, 4.
Tele.: "TYRETUBE."

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Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace borders suitable for Ladies
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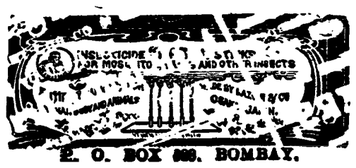

P. O. BOX 869, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

There is off Ratnagiri an area of disturbed weather where a storm may be forming. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India west and west of the Central Provinces; local in Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, east Rajputana, Gujrat Konkan and south east Madras.

The chief amounts:—Kotha and Veraval a quarter of an inch, Surat one and half, Indore three, Khandwa two, Pachmarhi one and a half, Hoshangabad one, Seoni and Bombay three quarters, Malegaon a half, Ahmednagar one, Aurangabad two and Pamban three.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans. ..	29.910 inches
Temperature of Air	74.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.9 "
Dew Point	72.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.940 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	76.2 "
Minimum do.	73.8 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, E, E, E, N, E,
Movement of Wind	152
Fall of Rain	0.92 Inches
Total fall during month	0.99 "
Do. do. year	0.99 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean times h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER: Day of Week	Day of month	Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
	Jan			Jan			
Wed.	7	m 0 8	30 10	7	m 6 14	17	6
Thu.	8	m 0 8a	28 2		6 4a	14	1
		m 0 49	29 0	8	m 6 59	16	11
Fri.	9	m 0 56a	28 0		6 46a	15	2
		m 1 29	30 3	9	m 7 43	16	15
Sat.	10	m 1 43a	27 6		7 28a	16	3
		m 2 8	29 4	10	m 8 28	17	0
Sun.	11	m 2 32a	26 9		8 11a	17	18
		m 2 47	28 3	11	m 9 16	17	3
Mon.	12	m 3 24a	25 10		8 55a	19	7
		m 4 8	27 1	12	m 10 9	18	7
Tues	13	m 4 20a	25 0		9 43a	20	4
		m 4 58	26 0	13	m 11 8	18	3
		m 5 25a	24 5		10 52a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan	7 (Wednesday)	Sunrise.	7h. 14m	Sunset	6h. 16m
"	8 (Thursday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 17m
"	9 (Friday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 17m
"	10 (Saturday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 18m
"	11 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 18m
"	12 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 19m
"	13 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	24-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8 0m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity in excess in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies have cleared except at Allahabad. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect at Jhansi. Night temperature is above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in Rajputana, but humidity remains in excess. Day temperature is below normal in east Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in south Rajputana, but is below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.12" of rain, Surat 1.34" and Indore 0.50." Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is considerably above normal. Day temperature is below normal except in west Kathiawar and north Gujarat, the deficiency ranging up to 21 deg. at Surat; night temperature is above the average except at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the west of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.15". Hoshangabad 0.46" Khandwa 1.75". Akola 0.88" Amraoti 0.56" and Nagpur 0.26". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess and day temperature is below normal by amounts ranging from 11 deg. to 21 deg. in the west of the division. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.24" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north west of the division; Malegaon reports 0.72" Ahmednagar 0.72" and Aurangabad 0.57". Skies are clearing in the south Bombay Deccan, but continue moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal throughout. Day temperature is below normal by 10 deg. to 23deg. in the area of rain; night temperature is in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred over nearly the same area as yesterday, but the falls have generally been lighter. It has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces, and local in the north Konkan, north Hyderabad, Central India West and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Local rain has also fallen in south-east Madras. The depression off the north Konkan coast has filled up to a large extent. Day temperature is very low in the area of rain, while night temperature remains above the average except in north-west India.

A general decrease of rainfall appears probable.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 6TH JANUARY 1920.

There is off Ratnagiri an area of disturbed weather where a stormy may be forming. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and the west of the Central Provinces, and local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Pachmarhi one and half inches; Seoni three quarters; Pamban three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7th JAN. 1920

STATIONS:	Temp. In Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.6	57.9	65	..	2.70	+0.93
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	0	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.4	42.5	78	..	1.03	+0.72
Rawalpindi	63.5	36.3	65	..	2.19	+1.34
Lahore	68.9	46.7	92	..	0.77	+0.08
Hissar	70.7	42.0	52	..	0.91	+0.46
Ambala	71.0	41.5	94	..	1.6	+0.11
Delhi	68.0	47.7	78	..	0.62	—0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.4	50.3	76	..	0.32	—0.19
Mainpuri	70.4	49.0	81	..	0.63	—0.08
Jhansi	67.9	51.8	94	..	0.41	—0.09
Cawnpore	71.0	50.7	91	..	0.10	—0.76
Allahabad	71.1	53.3	79	..	0.05	—0.70
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	72.2	40.4	66	..	0.25	+0.13
Karachi	75.7	60.0	39	..	0.12	—0.13
Ajmer	68.0	41.5	93	..	1.70	+1.16
Jaipur	73.0	46.2	75	..	0.47	+0.55
Kotah	64.2	58.6	96	..	1.77	+1.31
Mount Abu	66.6	48.9	77	..	0.60	+0.13
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.0	42.5	83	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	78.9	62.9	89	..	0.53	+0.47
Veraval	73.1	67.8	89	..	0.51	+0.19
Rajkot	76.1	53.9	79	..	1.96	+1.71
Bhavnagar Para	67.0	63.4	99	0.12	2.50	+2.22
Surat	66.5	62.3	92	1.34	3.77	+3.49
Ahmedabad	74.6	65.9	78	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	83.0	55.5	75	..	0.03	—0.15
Neemuch	61.7	55.5	99	..	3.07	+2.68
Indore	63.6	56.1	92	0.50	4.84	+4.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	64.3	57.9	91	0.15	1.06	+0.05
Saugor	65.2	55.0	92	0.03	0.69	—0.45
Hosangabad	64.5	52.2	89	0.46	3.58	+2.57
Khandwa	63.0	57.4	97	1.75	5.31	+5.37
Akola	63.5	60.0	92	0.88	1.31	—0.04
Amraoti	72.6	58.1	95	0.56	2.11	+0.82
Nagpur	67.2	60.2	92	0.26	0.79	—0.66
Chanda	79.7	63.0	80	..	1.07	—0.03
Raipur	77.1	64.2	73	..	0	—0.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	76.2	73.8	93	0.22	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	85.5	73.9	75	0.06	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.3	75.6	88	..	3.90	+2.72
Karwar	88.1	73.0	93	..	2.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DAGCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	62.6	58.9	94	0.44	1.68	+0.78
Ahmednagar	67.8	62.6	97	0.72	3.75	+2.60
Poona	75.0	64.4	97	0.04	2.48	+1.39
Sholapur	85.0	68.7	78	..	2.25	+0.81
Bijapur	83.2	67.5	84	..	2.49	+1.38
Belgaum	83.7	62.9	82	..	3.48	+2.68
Aurangabad	63.8	61.0	90	0.57	2.14	+2.14
Nizamabad(Indur)	83.1	68.1	80	0.09	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	80..	66.6	84	..	7.74	+6.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.2	74.6	72	..	9.21	+8.83
Calicut	87.6	75.9	80	..	17.43	+11.39
Cochin	89.7	75.4	82	0.05	19.50	+11.44
Colombo	87.1	72.6	96	0.10	19.78	+0.71
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.6	67.2	89	..	10.83	+4.43
Bellary	86.1	67.5	78	..	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	87.5	71.1	82	..	9.62	+4.99
Madras	84.6	74.1	84	..	26.44	+6.82
Bangalore	78.8	63.3	90	..	7.01	+3.82
Coimbatore	82.1	70.0	84	0.00	6.26	+1.42
Trichinopoly	84.6	74.1	91	0.08	21.13	+13.14
Negapatam	83.0	76.1	78	0.19	38.37	+25.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th January, 1920, was 30.147 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
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JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.
The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.
1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2 11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8 12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.
C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

		Bales.
Total Port Sales at Liverpool		
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		Mutilated
,, ,, Imports		
Mid. American Spot		
Egyptian F.G.F.		55.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	32.26
	May	34.73
	July	31.93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	29.55
	May	25 78

RISING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool Jan. 2nd. To-day's prior.
Jan.	27.82
Feb.	25.70
Mar.	26.07
April	25.16
May	24.31
June	23.60
July	22.87
Aug.	22.02
Sept.	21.85
Oct.	19.91
Nov.	19.43
Dec.	—

Tone of Futures :—Quiet Steady.
,, ,, Spot :—Steady good biz done.
,, ,, Manchester :—Strong.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,251,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	443,000
East Indian ,,	183,000
American ,,	4,575,000
Other ,,	136,000
Total Sales	82,000
East Indian Sales	3,206
Total Speculation	
,, Export	
East Indian Export	
,, ,, Stock	59,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,800
,, ,, Actual Export	2,200
,, ,, Imports	4,000
,, ,, Speculation	
American Afloat	410,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	500,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		45,000
,, exports to Great Britain		54,000
,, ,, to Continent		12,000
Futures 29 Dec. Nov. Mar.		28 50+62
,, ,, May		33.98+78
,, ,, July		32 08+50
Spot Low Mid.	27.25	No change.
,, Good Mid.	29.90	No change.
Futures Jan.		29.80+42
,, May.		..
Fair Dhollerah (No. 7 quality)		15
Dull ,,		3 78.50
Bid ,,		130½

	Bales.
Weekly Receipts at Cotton at U.S. Ports	204,000
,, exports to Great Britain	137,000
,, ,, Continent	70,000
Stock at U.S. Ports	24,000
,, ,, Interior Ports	1,551,000
,, ,, Interior Ports	1,277,000

New York Jan 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	45 000
,, exports to Great Britain	13,000
,, ,, Continent	17,000
Futures March	26.75
,, May	24 10
,, July	32.26
Spot ,, Orleans	28.26
Future at New Orleans Jan.	40 35
,, ,, May	39.81
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	3.78.50
Silver Commercial Bars	130½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 3rd.

Rates %	58 1/8
Bar Silver Spot	76 3/8
,, 3 months hence	74 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of Williams Rate 6 per cent since 4th Nov. 1919	
Discount Bank Bills 4 m/th.	5 3/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
,, ,, 4 ,,	6 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 days market loans	4 3/8
Canada 5%	91 1/8
Rupee Paper 5%	87
Indian Stock 5% Opening Rate	91 1/2
Government Securities 3%	53 1/2
Bank of England Rate Reduced	60 0%

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 3rd

Victory Loan 5%	275 7/8
,, ,, 4%	280 5/8
5% New	891 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 3rd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—95 lbs. Quoted	59
Barletta Russo—60 lbs.	No offers.
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	64
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Qrs.	1,905,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hull Buyers	£126
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£21½
Toria Rapeseed :—Jan.-Mar. Buyers	£45½

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper 3 M.S.	£119½
Copper Brazilian	£107
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	£9

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing pills. Rupees ten only (13s 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	Dec. Sellers	84/6
Do Do	July-Aug. Buyers	82/6
Do Do	July-Aug. Sellers	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	Dec. Sellers	85
Do. Do.	July-Aug. Buyers	83/4
Do. Do.	July.-Aug. Sellers	85

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure	Feb.-Mar. Sellers £9/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe	Jan. £4/10½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 7.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 548 for Fully Good Broach April May, declined to Rs. 546 and improved to Rs. 547½. The price then gradually advanced too Rs. 556 on buying owing to rumours of a rice of about 100 points in New York yesterday (Tuesday). Fluctuations follown between Rs. 554 and Rs. 556, and the rate improved too Rs. 558. Reports were current of damage to the Broach crop by the recent rains, and also of Japan exchange being better. After touching Rs. 561 Broach declined to Rs. 559, which was the rate at 3 p.m. shortly after the price improved to Rs. 560, but declined to Rs. 556 and the bazaar close at Rs. 556½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 556½ advanced to Rs. 559, and closed as under. The actual New York close of yesterdayy (Tuesday) was 76 points lower.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	558
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	395
Fine Oomras	,,	471

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS 6-h JAN 1920

		Rs.
Fully Good Fine Bengal	Jan	398
Fully Good Fine Broach	April-May	556
Fine Oomras	Jan	472
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	466

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	..	418	402	Ready. 383
M.G. Oomras No. 3	..	485	475	455	,,
Central Provinces No. 1	..	515	505	485	,,
,, ,, ,, 2	..	506	495	475	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m on 6th Jan. 1920

Cotton	27 977	bales
Wheat	20,906	Cwts
Linseed	559	,,
Rape, etc.	583	,,
Gingellyseed	14,408	,,
Poppyseed	143	,,
Groundnuts	3,133	,,
Castorseed	Nil	
Mice	7 418	,,
Myrabolams	1,161	,,
Cottonseed	16 240	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	1,988	,,
Jowar	1,435	,,
Millet	Nil	
Barley	245	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Jan 7th 6-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 10-30	75 0 0	10 12 0
,, Karachi Bengal	70 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	..
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 4 0	12 0 0
,, ,, Thin	16 8 0	17 4 0
Feelseed, White 85-15	132 0 0	27 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	125 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	..
,, Black	110 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	20 0 0	21 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	..
Mowrasced	0 0 0	..
Barley	15 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as p.	
Wheat April May	0 0 0	
Linseed May	16 1 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7th Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 1/2
Bank Demand	2 3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s:	2 4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	416½
American Dollars	233
Hongkong ,,	21 ½
Shanghai	356½
Japan	115½
Singapore	183½

Market Quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The market for jute shares was easier to-day without much business passing. There was a slightly better inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were in strong request and showed considerable improvement in price. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal, 800; Bhalgora, 33-4; Damuda, 31-8; Huntodih, 12; Lakurka, 54 s. 1.; Neetoria, 16-8; New Beerbhoom, 70; Satpukuria and Asansol, 12.

Jute:—Century, 15; Craig, 4-8, prem.; Fort William, 510; Gondalpara, 2,614; Howrah, 46-4; Kamarhatty, 1,015; Kanknarrah, 820, s. 1.; Lansdowne, 465; Northbrook, 76; Reliance, 48-8.

Tea:—Raw Adhat, 32-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead, 12; British India Tobacco, 10-4; Buxa Timber, 12-12; Central Provinces Cement, 13-8, s.1.; Clive Engineering, 1-12 prem.; Calcutta Tramways Ltd., 85; Cawnpore Cotton, 185; Dunbar Cotton, 372; Frank Ross (Bombay), 10; Hume Pipe, 17; Indo-Burma Tin, 13; Indian Tanneries, 13-12; Indian Iron and Steel, 30 prem.; Indian Central Navigation (debentures), 74-8; Karnani Bank, 4-4 prem.; Kishoram Cotton, 2-14 prem.; Marshall Sons and Co., (India), 13-4; Premier Soap, 11-8; Scott Thomson, 9 s.1.; Sphere Insurance, 11-12; Tata Industrial Bank, 42-8, prem.; Titaghur Paper, 349.

All Government paper three and half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 61-14; and small lots at Rs. 62-10. War Bonds (short loans) 98-12 per cent, 1925, bonds at 100-4 per cent. and 1928 bonds at 101 per cent.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.:—

Fazalbhai 1465; Currimbhoy 995; Crescen 520; Pearl 1035; New Great 790; Simplex 1090; Bombay United 1775; Shapoorji 377-8; Bombay Tramway 1050; Tata Steel Def. 1017-8; Bombay Steam 490; Kohinoor 3005; Burma Petroleum 27; Scindia 16;

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

ACTUATED BY MALICE.

Kasam Walad Isab Tai v. Ahmed Walad Isabji and four others.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, District Judge of Khandesh, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Nandurbar.

The facts are briefly these:—

In August 1914, plaintiff borrowed on interest a sum of Rs. 2,000 from defendants for repayment of which a notice was sent by the latter on the 14th September, 1915, giving a week's time for complying with the demand. Before the expiry of the period of one week and the very next day after the notice had been sent to and received by the plaintiff, the defendants filed a suit for the recovery of their money. Simultaneously with the filing of the suit an application was made for getting an order for attachment of plaintiff's property on the ground that the plaintiff was about to dispose of his property. The attachment was levied and the order was confirmed by the Court after hearing pleaders on both sides. The order of attachment was reversed in appeal. The plaintiff, thereupon, filed the present suit for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 as damages alleging that the defendants maliciously obtained an order for attachment before judgment of his property and that owing to this order the other creditors of the plaintiff also pressed for their money and stopped dealing with him.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

The Subordinate Judge decreed the plaintiff's claim on the ground that the defendants had no reasonable and probable cause for applying for attachment before judgment and that the malice could under the circumstances of the case be presumed. According to him the previous of Order 38, rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, were to be enforced only when its requirements were strictly fulfilled. A mere statement by the plaintiff "What will the ereditor do if I were to sell away my property" was not sufficient to apply for attachment before judgment. The law makes it obligatory on the creditor to prove positively and strictly a fraudulent intention on the part of the debtor and there was no such positive proof in this case. He found that the evidence of the defendant's witnesses who deposed about the plaintiff's intention to sell the house was concocted.

On appeal the District Judge reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree mainly on the ground that the defendants had sufficient cause to believe the statement and to apply for attachment before judgment. Their Lordships reversed the decree of the District Judge and allowed the plaintiff's claim observing that in allowing applications for attachment before judgment the Courts should strictly confirm to the provisions of Order 38 rule 5 and see that the provisions are not misused by the creditors for enforcing a speedy recovery of their claims.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Patwardhan with Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared for the respondents.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 7th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Akbar..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B	Nawab..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
C & K				
Bango a Maru	Calcutta	N F		..N Y Kaisha
D & E				
Kofuku Maru..	Japan	N F		..O S Kaisha
F	Orbis..	Genoa	7-1-20	..Graham & Co
K	Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L	Purnea..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M	Bajune..	Mobasa	N F	P Foundry & Co
Gfalde				
N	Palitana	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
O	Lightning	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Q	Barjora..	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba	..	N F	N F	..K W & Co
Kavieri	..	Bhavnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati.		N F	N F	..K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bandra	..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
2	Kasado Maru..	Japan	12-1 20	..O S Kaisha
3	Kuwait		—	..T M & Co
4	Saigon Maru	Japan	8-1-20	..O S Kaisha
5	Khosrou.	Jeddah	7-1-20	..T M & Co
6	Totomi Maru..	Japan	N F	..N Y Kaisha
7	Burma Maru..	Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
8	Suki Maru	Kobe	10-1-20	..O S Kaisha
12 & 13	Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	..	Karachi	8-1-20	..E M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	..M M & Co
3	Mainedossa	N F	N F	..K N & Co
6	Dopra.	Rangoon	11-1-20	..T M & Co
9	Kumari Hami Paraswati		N F	R B Collins & Co
7	Warteon	N F	9-1-20	..A G & Co
9	Warconga	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
11	Elsia..	Liverpool	18-1-20	..Graham & Co
12	Lunka & Parawati	N F	N F	..R H C & Co
13	Dotinston Court..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
14	Itala..	Japan	9-1-20	..M M & Co
17	Polladern	Busra	N F	..Dir R I M
Offside 18	Alyan	U K	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty End	War Cuta	Busra	7-1-20	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oraro	..	N F	N F	..R Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Montrose	..	N F	10 days	..Graham & Co

CAHES
IN THE BONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which ha its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day

Rs 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL
515 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY 2

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchester Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R. Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations on application.

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S. PAUL & CO., *Chemists*
4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V.C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

BOILERS

The Principal of the firm of PENMAN & CO. LTD. OF GLASGOW, ONE OF THE LARGEST FIRMS OF BOILER MAKERS in the United Kingdom, is at present in Bombay and invites enquiries for LANCASHIRE AND CORNISH AND OTHER TYPES OF STEAM BOILERS, of all sizes, and for any working pressures, for reasonably early shipment.

ADDRESS: (up to 12th January 1920.)

MR. R. REID PENMAN,
Room No. 327,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBVY.

HAVE YOU TRIED
RODGER'S OLD SCOTS?
A WHISKY OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Importers, D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mail Steamer Nervana with English Mails of the 18th ultimo due at noon.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kowarra vfa Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Organisation for Freedom" at 6-30 p.m. at Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The profit shown by the Tata Industrial Bank Limited for the half year ending 31st December 1919, (including Rs: 1,54,836-6-9 carried forward on 30th June, 1919) is Rs. 8,12,957-10-4. The above figures are subject to the audit.

DEATH OF A SOCIAL SERVANT.

The death is announced of Mr. N. V. Thakkar younger brother of Mr. A. V. Thakkar, a member of the Servants of India Society. He was a graduate of the Bombay University. He devoted some part of his time to the activities of the Social Service League. He leaves behind him a widow and three children. May his soul rest in Peace.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Extension Co. Ltd., notifies the following delays in transit on cablegrams.

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate ..... 7 hours.
Deferred ..... 13 hours.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate ..... 8 hours.
Deferred ..... 8 hours.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

There will be an Inter-debate between this Institution and St. Xavier's College on "Communal Representation" today at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Xavier's College, Lecture Room I when Prof. P. A. Wadia, will preside.
The foundation day of the Brotherhood will be celebrated this year in the first week of February. There are going to be Theatrical performances on that occasion. Members of the Brotherhood, who wish to take part in these performances should give their names without any delay to the Secretary.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD,

A correspondent writes:
This Company has been floated with the aim of erecting a cotton spinning and weaving mill in Navsari District which district is well known for growing long stapled cotton, besides the Board proposed to erect at Billimora brick and tile works and other works such as oil mills, etc. where suitable. Side by side the Company propose to build Yard for construction of Motor Boats and country crafts to ply on the coast. It will be noticed that Billimora which is renowned for shipbuilding since centuries commands two big rivers—one Ambika and the other. Kaveri—and as the sea is close by his Highness' Government has been pleased to grant concessions required by the Company.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27/7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 11/16.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 5/8.
D. D. buying London 2/4.
D. D. on France 440.
Credit 3 Msd/a 490.
T. T. on Japan 113.
60 D/st Japan 103.
D. D. on Hongkong 220.
D. D. on Shangnai 356/8.
D. D. on Singapore 103/8.
D. D. on New York 229.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan income-tax free 94/12.
5½ epr cent War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 71.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/4.
4 per cent Conversian Loan 81.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 49 101.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust due 1974 69.
3½ per cent Ready 60.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed on account of settelment.
The following are closing rates of the New Stock Exchange
Fazulbhoy 1465, Currimbhoy 1005, Pearl 1035, Simplex 1090, By. Uniteds 1810 New Great 790 Kohinoor 3005, Shapurji 385, Tata Defd 1017/8, By. Burma P. 27, By. Tramway O. 1060, By. Steam 490, Scindia Steam 16 pr.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the opium sale in Calcutta on the 6th instant, three hundred chests of Benares opium were sold for Rs. 1,75,825 the average price being Rs. 56,036 1-4.

* * * *

Before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri and Mr. Justice Newbould, Calcutta, an application was made on behalf of Mrs. Kees, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of disposing of her minor sister Miss Adelaide Philbin for immoral purposes and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of two hundred and one rupees. Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

* * * *

The General Officer Commanding, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, has appointed a liaison officer stationed in Karachi to help the families of soldiers of all ranks coming either from overseas or up-country to arrange accommodation for them in Karachi and to facilitate their journey in Mesopotamia.

* * * *

During the month of November 1919 one hundred joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of over rupees 28 crores as against 21 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly one crore in the corresponding month of preceding year. Bengal accounted for 51 companies (over 10 crores), and Bombay for 26 companies (over 10 crores). For months April to November 1919 the number of companies registered was 535 with an authorised capital of over Rs. 16 crores as against 158 companies with nearly seven crores of authorised capital in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The largest flotation in November was that of the Indian Industrial Bank, Calcutta and that of the Union Bank of India, Bombay, with an authorised capital of rupees 5 crores each.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY ENGINEERING DEPT.

SCHEME FOR ADMISSION OF ARTICLED PUPILS.

A Press Note states:—
The following is the Scheme for the admission of articled pupils in the engineering departments of the Bombay Municipality:—

It was recently represented to Government by their Mechanical Engineer that it was most desirable in the interests of Municipalities and local boards in the Presidency that arrangements should be made, if possible, for training engineering graduates on a quasi-apprentice system in the offices of Municipal engineers in large towns, especially with a view to enabling such graduates to deal efficiently with engineering works of towns, including such works as maintenance of drainage and water works, roads, buildings, etc. A reference having been made by Government to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject, the latter body has agreed to an arrangement being made for the admission of not more than twelve graduates in all—not more than four in any one year—for a three years' course of training in the Engineering Departments of the Bombay Municipality on the terms mentioned below:—

1. That an amount of Rs. 1,000 should be paid by the pupil to the Municipality as a guarantee for his good behaviour, the amount being returned to him on his completing the course prescribed.

2. That sums of Rs. 30, 40 and 50 per month should be paid to the pupils during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year, respectively, of their apprenticeship as pocket expenses, such payment being discontinued after the expiry of this period.

3. That in case of vacancies occurring in any of the departments preference should be given to men, in filling up the appointments, who have undergone this course of training satisfactorily.

4. That the selection of pupils should rest with the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

5. That the term "engineering graduates" shall include persons holding the following certificates:—

(a) A certificate that he has passed the L. C. E. or B. E. examination of the Bombay University, or B. E. Examination of the Madras University or the Intermediate Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University or has obtained a diploma of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay.

(b) A certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Poona, Madras or Sibpur, or the Thomason College, Roorkee, that he has served a full apprenticeship there and has passed the final examination qualifying him for employment in the Public Works Department as a Foreman Mechanic and Upper Subordinate.

(c) A certificate from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, given within five years from the time of his application for admission as an articled pupil, that he has been examined and found to possess the knowledge required to be an Upper Subordinate of the Public Works Department.

(d) A certificate which, in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, is sufficient qualification to the holder being admitted as an articled pupil.

2. Government have agreed to bear one-half of the annual cost of the scheme, which will be brought into effect from the 1st April, 1920, and have reserved to themselves the right to nominate half the number of article pupils.

RACE-HORSES FROM ENGLAND.

NEW ARRIVALS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The importation of valuable horses from England continues in spite of the cherished belief that it would cease immediately Peace was signed. Mr. W. G. Murphy, who is well known in this country, has once more imported twelve valuable thoroughbreds, for leading owners. These animals landed in excellent condition on board the s. s. Elysia, a few days ago. The following are the animals:—

Miss Goodenough by Saxum—Altair.
Sadthena by Cylgad—Fortune.
Mademoiselle Foch by Sunder—Sabina.
South Notts by Mackintosh—Leonora.
Tetra Colon by Tetrarch—Sebenico.
English Game by White Magic—Bird of Fame.
Dialect by Valens—Brague.
Viola by St. Amant—Haimonica.
Wallachin by Llangiby—Aorangi.
Slendma by Genestry—Solomon's Daughter.
Pandion by Blymelus—Sun Angel.
Woorali by Jaegir—Puff Puff.

All these animals are good performers, Mademoiselle Foch placed in the Oaks before leaving England. Pandion has been purchased by Mr. Garda for 6,000 guineas. It will be remembered Mr. Murphy brought Bachelor's Wedding to this country in 1914 and then absented himself having proceeded on active service where he was captured by the enemy. His many friends in India will welcome him after such a long absence.

The course was open for training yesterday afternoon after remaining closed for two days owing to rain.

"IMPROVEMENT OF THE MASSES."

QUESTION OF WAGES AND HOURS.

At the Conference of the Economic Association of India held last week at Madras, Mr. Bernard Hurston read a paper on "The improvement of the masses", in the course of which he showed what part the employer and the State could play in this matter. He said that the main cause of industrial abuse was the want of contact between the employer and the employee. At present the efforts of the employers to improve the condition of the employees were isolated and spasmodic. Much work in the direction was done by Social Service Leagues. That work could very well be done by employers: It must be admitted that some of the employers were assisting the leagues in their work. Employees' welfare work was carried on an extensive scale in Tata works. Very little of that welfare work was undertaken in India generally. Many accidents were attributed to bad lighting in factories and mills. The working hours in factories and mills were very long. Excessive labour deteriorated physical energy. Rules of safety of the employees should be strictly observed. In storing and stocking of bales more care and supervision should be exercised by the supervising staff. Ignorant workers should be taught to guard against danger. The injured should be removed in rubber tyre ambulance stretchers and skilled medical assistance should be immediately rendered. In the matter of rendering first aid in cases of accidents, the recommendations of the Government of Madras should be followed by other Governments. First aid classes should be held in factories. There should be nursing classes to women workers. Admission to hospitals should be made not on the authority of the Police but on the authority of the mill managers. Rest rooms and mess rooms should be provided in factories and mills. Children should not be allowed to approach factories, when their mothers worked there. They should be looked after by Ayahs in healthy surroundings. The number of working hours per day should be reduced from 12 to 10 at first. Reduction of working hours by stages would bring about less discontent. Material reduction was stoutly opposed by millowners on the ground that there would be considerable diminution of output. Reduction could be screwed up by stages. Ten hours a day would be welcomed by a worker provided there was no reduction in the wages. Women should not be worked for an unlimited time. Factories should be inspected and there should be Women Factory Inspectors. Unlike the Punjab and some other Provinces, factories were very largely inspected in Madras. For deliberate offences against factory rules, agents of factories should be liable for criminal prosecution, and their punishments which should be examplary must be given greater publicity. If compulsory education was introduced in the whole of India, there would be no necessity for schools attached to factories, and labour would begin to demand its right.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Slater in opening the discussion said that in the Paper there were so many important points that it was rather difficult to chose between them. However, he would like to say something on the Japanese competition. There was a widespread feeling that the time had come for shortening the hours of factory labour and that 8 hours a day labour was really sufficient. The Government of India were willing to co-operate in the general limitation all over the world to 8 hours a day, provided they were supported by public opinion and their action did not prejudice the growing Indian industries. There was a great deal of fear that Japan might seize this opportunity of the movement on the part of the rest of the world to shorten the hours of labour, to extend her industries without making any corresponding shortening of the hours of labour. That being so, the question was whether India could afford to go on improving the condition of labour in the matter of hours of labour without fear of Japanese competition. He had a very positive idea on the subject. He was not a bigoted adherent of the policy of free imports and exports of all countries. If Europe and America combined together to establish 8 hours labour a day, India also might go ahead and do the same thing and defy Japanese unfair competition if Japan alone continued 12 hours labour a day, and unregulated exploitation of women and children. The conditions of labour in Japanese mills were simply atrocious. India should be prepared to levy export duty on Indian raw cotton and import duty on Japanese imports. Under those circumstances he did not see how it would be possible for the Japanese competition to seriously prejudice the growing industries of Bombay.

The Lord Bishop of Madras wished to solve a difficulty with the help of the conference. He as President of the committee managing a Printing Press which belonged to the Church of England and as one directly or indirectly responsible for the condition of labour of 250 people had that problem to solve. On page 4 of Mrs. Whitehead's Paper there was a statement made with regard to the necessary expenditure of the poor people. In the jail department there was a certain rate of food which was considered necessary to every adult. If that rate was taken as the standard, it would be impossible for an average family consisting of a father, mother and three children to feed themselves at that rate at present prices at any thing less rate at present prices at anything did not take account of housing or clothing. The Economic Association would be doing a very valuable service if they made a thorough inquiry into the point and let the committee of the Printing Press know what really was the living wage. A very large number of the employees in that Printing Press were paid considerably less than Rs. 23 a month. If the jail standard was not ridiculously high, then he should think that the committee of that Printing Press were grossly underpaying a very considerable number of their employees. He would like to know what their fair minimum living wage should be. Unless there was some gross error, both the Government and the private employees were very much to blame in the matter of giving a minimum living wage. If the jail standard was correct, they ought to seriously consider a radical revision of the rates of wages.

Mr. Sundara Reddi pointed out that there was great disparity shown in Mrs. Whitehead's Paper between the income and expenditure of a family. The question was how the poor people made good the deficit. The correct explanation was that they went without food on many a day or they borrowed. Many of them were underfed, Means should be found to enable these people to get higher wages. In certain families women who could work were without employment. That also accounted for the low income of the family. Appreciable rise in wages coupled with a diminution in the number of hours of labour was a very necessary thing. He would like to have 9 hours' labour a day as the first step.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar said that there was a growing opinion that the older standard had to be revised considerably and that persons inside the jails were better looked after than persons outside the jail. Was the jail standard extravagant? A responsible body of people, possibly a Board consisting of doctors, chemists. etc., should discover the required minimum of nourishment for efficient work in various directions. Differences in staying power and differences in climate should also be considered in fixing hours of labour. In England it was 8 hours a day. That in India the authority of statutory protection should have been given to 10 hours labour was one of the most cruel things that could have been done under the sanction of Government. He would rather not stand for industrial regeneration, than allow the people to be undermined in health in that manner. Government must realize the necessity of fixing 8 hours labour a day.

Dr. Mann said that ten years solid work of economic enquiry had been done in Bengal and north India. Very careful experiments had been made by Capt. Mackol and others as the result of which the standard of jail diet was fixed. For social work they ought to take a locality as a unit. Village school master should be made the social centre for village improvements and his salary might be raised from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month.

Mr. Bernard Hurston said that he was in favour of 8 hours labour a day or even 6 hours. Just as in political reform, or industrial improvements or social betterment they should proceed step by step, and continue to agitate until they reached the goal, they should first have 10 hours a day. At present the Bombay employer shook his head at the suggestion of any reduction in the hours of work. It was why he said 10 hours.

FIVE-YEAR OLD BOY'S PLIGHT.

HIS WHEREABOUTS UNTRACEABLE.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, of the Bombay Humanitarian League, sent us the following information by telephone last night:—

"At about 9-30 p.m. to-day I happened to pass by Fanaswadi Road. My attention was drawn to a crowd of about 50 persons. On enquiring I found that the cause of the gathering of the crowd was a grown-up man and his son, aged five. I learnt something from the crowd and went up to the man to get from him first-hand information. The man had on his head a cap worn generally by Satyagrahis and seems to be a Gujerati Brahman by caste. On asking questions to the man, he could not give any coherent replies. It seemed that either he had taken some poisonous drug which had unhinged his mind, or he had lost his senses. The boy was crying pitiously and said that the man was his father and that he with his father lived at a house in "Dera." The boy could not give any further information in the absence of which it was impossible to trace the whereabouts of the family. All this while, some of the crowd were harassing the poor man. So I thought it better to take the man and the boy to Nimani Wadi, a little further off, and taking them in, shut the gate to prevent the crowd getting in. Failing to get any further particulars, I thought it better to send for the police as well as a doctor. We could not succeed in securing the aid of a doctor. P. C. 2619 then came up and in the presence of Mr. Shankrachariyaji and Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri (who were present in the Wadi, myself and the policeman, the pockets of the man were searched and a sum of Rs. 157-12-4 was found which was handed over to the policeman. Tram tickets which were punched from the Museum West to Pydhoni were also found. As it was necessary that medical help should be given forthwith, I sent the man with the boy to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The boy who was evidently hungry, was given some food.

I wish this information may catch the eyes of someone related to the unfortunate man and his son, and may result in tracing their whereabouts if has not happened ere this."

KEMP AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago I had occasion to write in your valued paper with reference to the management of the affairs of Messrs. Kemp & Co. I hoped and believed there would be no occasion to trouble you furher but I regret that the attitude adopted by the Directors force me to trouble you once again.

In the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1919 which were submitted at the meeting of the Company held in august last there was an item of Rs. 2576/7/0 in respect of law charges. In the course of enquiry I was informed by the Manager that it included a sum of Rs. 1530 paid by way of advances in respect of two High Court Suits one against Lt. Col. Khareghat and the other against Lt. Col. Khareghat and others which I had filed. The Manager further informed me by his letter dated 18th August 1919 that as he Suit against Col. Khareghat was disposed of Council's opinion was being taken as to whether Col. Khareghat should pay the costs or the Company, and that the matter would be put before the Shareholders at the General Meeting.

As nothing was said at the General Meeting about Council's opinion I questioned the Board about the matter and the Hon. Mr. Sethna on behalf of the Board stated that the Board had not taken Council's opinion but that an individual Director had done so and that this item was still under consideration and that it would not be treated as finally disposed of until Counsel's opinion had been taken by the Board and the matter had been brought before the Shareholders and I was asked to drop the amendment as the matter would come again before shareholders and I did so. The course of event clearly suggested that Counsel's opinion had been taken and had been found unfavourable but as the matter was to be brought up again I did not press it further.

On Friday the 2nd instant I came accross notice in the "Times of India" intimating that notice of an Extra Ordinary Meeting to be held on the 10th instant has been posted. I had not received any such notice and I atonce wrote to the Company and received a reply on 5th instant stating that the notices had been posted in time to reach the Shareholders on Friday the 2nd instant so that they may have 7 days clear notice as required by the articles. I received this reply by post but never received the notice. My address is well-known and a letter posted to me would not fail to reach me. After receiving the above reply I applied to the Manager for a copy and have received one, and find that twe resolutions are intended to be passed viz. (1) authorising the Directors to pay all costs of the defendant and defendants in the two suits out of the funds of the Company and (2) to adopt new articles of Association with certain modifications.

It is significant that although matters of such importance were to be dealt with the management took pretty good care to see that the Natices reached the shareholders just in time to comply with the requirements of the articles. The 1st resolution covers not only costs incurred but also costs to be incurred and leaves the defendants in the suits a free hand to incur any costs they may choose at the expense of the company. One of the suits is pending and I will not refer to it, but the other suit has been disposed of and I am entitled to refer to that.

The suit filed against Colonel Khareghat arose out of certain statements which Colonel Khareghat made against me. Before filing the suit I wrote to Colonel Khareghat and asked him to withdraw the allegation made against me. He absolutely declined to do so and I had to file a suit. After considerable costs were incurred Colonel Khareghat withdrew the allegations in Court. Thus all the costs incurred were due solely to the attitude adopted by Col. Khareghat. None of the costs would have been incurred if he had done in the beginning what he did in the end after all the costs had been incurred.

I am advised that it is not open to the company even by the consent of the majority of the shareholders to pay the costs incurred by Colonel Khareghat. However I need not refer to that here. What I wish to point out here is to consider whether assuming that the majority of the shareholders had a right to sanction such payment it should be sanctioned in view of the circumstances of the case. If the suit had been filed without proper opportunity being given to Colonel Khareghat to withdraw the allegations there might have been some excuse. But I gave ample opportunity to avoid litigation which he failed to take advantage of and caused unnecessary expense before withdrawing the allegations and the company is now sought to be saddled with such costs.

The resolution states that the costs which were incurred should be treated as expenses incurred in or about his duties as Director. Surely it is no part of the duty of a Director either to defame other members of the company or if that is done inadvertantly to refuse obstinately to withdraw the allegations until a suit is filed and considerable expenses have been incurred.

My main object in writing this letter is to bring to the notice of the shareholders that the suit was not filed hurriedly but ample opportunity were given to withdraw the allegations before the suit was filed and that if he had done at the proper time what he eventually did in Court no such costs would have been incurred. The Resolution is evidently based on Article 95 of the Articles of the Company but the costs of the suit are not expenses incurred in discharge of his duty.

Under the circumstances I hope the shareholders will make it convenient to attend the Meeting on 10th instant to safeguard their interests and the funds of the Company.—Yours etc.

R. E. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

ALI BROTHERS.

PURSE TO BE PRESENTED.

ALL-INDIA MOVEMENT.

A correspondent writes from Delhi dated the 6th instant:—

A representative meeting of the citizens of Delhi presided by Dr. Ansari was held at his consulting rooms, Fathpuri. It was decided to present a purse to Ali brothers as a token of people's appreciation of their services to the nation. It is impossible to compensate the loss which the people of this country generally and the Mussalmans particularly have sustained by more than four years of internment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, but we must try to compensate a part of the financial loss which the brothers have sustained owing to their forced removal from their sphere of activities. It is estimated that the loss amounts to several lakhs. An All-India committte has been formed to collect funds for the purse which is to be presented to them soon. This All-India Committee will have the following office-bearers:—

Chairman: Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan; Treasurer: Lala Manoharlal, Allahabad Bank, Delhi; Vice-Chairmen: (Delhi) Haji Abdulkhaliq Lala Hazarimul, (Punjab) Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhuri, Lala Harkishanlal, Swami Shraddhanand, (U. P.) Messrs. Mumtaz Hussain, barrister, Khaliquzaman, (Lahore) Mr. Ahmed Vakeel, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, (Bihar) Dr. Syed Mahmood Khwaja Abdulmajeed, Nawab Sarfarazkhan, the Hon. Mr. Sinha, (Bengal) the Hon. Mr. Fazlehaq, Messrs. C. R. Dass, Motilal Ghosh, Haji Ismail Patnewale, (Bombay) Messrs. Jinnah, Umar Sobhani, S. G. Banker, Seth Chotani, Ahmed Siddiq Khatri, (Sindh) Haji Abdulla Haroon, (Madras) Messrs. Kasturi Ranga Ayer, Satyamurti, Khudus Pasha, (C. P. and Berar) Dr. Munji, Messrs. Yusuf Shareef Barrister, Abdul Rauf Vakeel, (Burma) Moola Dawood Mandni.

The Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Tajudin, Editor, "Taj", Jubbulpore, Lala Shanker Lal, Prof. Inderand Qari Abbas Hussain.

Workers in each locality are requested to form local committees and take up work of collection immediately. We have to devote full one month from January 15th to February 15th for the collection. The Delhi citizens have already formed a local working committee with Mohana Abdulla and Lala Dunichand as secretaries. The Delhi Local Committee has begun its work of collection. It is expected that before the arrival of [illegible] others on Friday, the Delhi Local Committee will be in a position to hand over a substantial amount of its collection to the All-India Committee. Handbills and posters in the press and propaganda work [illegible] immediately taken in hand. It is proposed that a neatly printed photo of [illegible] with a letter of thanks in their own handwriting should be presented to [illegible] who will pay more than Rs. [illegible] sent will be made on the day of the ceremony of the presentation at which will take place. All amounts received at the office will be acknowledged by the secretary, countersigned by the [illegible]. Full address and amount of donation to be clearly written on the money coupon so that receipts and press may reach donors safely.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Tajudin, Secretary, All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee, Karolbaghmaran, Delhi, and remittances to be remitted to Lala Manoharlal, Allahabad Bank, Limited, Delhi.

REWARDS FOR RECRUITING WORK.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

A Press Note States—

It was announced in Press Note No. 43 dated 4th January 1919 that, with the object of stimulating recruiting for the Army in the Bombay Presidency, Government had authorised the Commissioners to reward good recruiting work or instances of notable enlistment individual villages by means of concessions in the form of remission of land revenue to landholders and the grant of cash rewards to the village officers of such villages. In addition to the amounts of remission of land revenue announced in that Press Note, the following further remissions of land revenue and grants of cash rewards have been sanctioned by the Commissioners:—

(a) Remissions of land revenue.

Ahmednagar Rs. 1,383.8-1; East Khandesh Rs. 406.2-22; West Khandesh 12; Nasik Rs. 223.9-6; Poona Rs. 2,666-0-7; Satara Rs. 8,087.13-1; Sholapur Rs. 14; Dharwar Rs. 141-12-4; Kolaba Rs. 901.3-11; Ratnagiri Rs. 21,646.12-9; Total Rs. 35,482.14-5;.

(b) Cash rewards given to village officers.

Ahmednagar Rs. 895; Poona Rs. 150; Ratnagiri Rs. 190; Total Rs. 1,235.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, K.C.S.I., Member, Executive Council of the Government of Madras who has been staying on Malabar Hill ever since his return from England, owing to ill health has now almost thoroughly recovered and expects to leave for Madras on the 15th instant. A deputation of South Indian Nadar Merchants of Bombay headed by Mr. V. N. P. Sumaraswami Nadar, congratulated him on the New Year Honour conferred on him. Sir P. Rajagopalachariar presided over the Nadars' Conference last year.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are leaving for Delhi on Saturday the 17th of January and will return to Madras on the 30th. While at Delhi his Excellency will stay at the Viceregal Lodge and her Excellency with the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Munro at Flagstaff House.

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WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT READER for the newspaper section of a daily paper in Bombay. Only competent men with experience of daily newspaper work need apply. Copies of testimonials will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. Annie Besant, will give a public lecture on "Organisation for Freedom, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 8, 1920.

THE JAILS COMMISSION IN INDIA.—II.

It is easy to see that the overcrowding of our prisons is responsible for the acknowledged high death-rate prevailing in several of them. The Government of Madras, in their review of the Report issued on the Jail Administration in that Province, say: "Government regret to note that the jail mortality which receded to 7.9 per mille in 1913, has been steadily increasing year by year. Apart from deaths due to the exceptional severity of the influenza epidemic, the death-rate during the year under review still exceeded 16 per mille, this being the highest figure since 1909. This unsatisfactory record is attributable largely to bad water-supply, defective sanitary arrangements and abnormal climatic conditions during the year, and there is good reason to hold that the prevalence of sickness and mortality is susceptible of suitable measures. The Inspector-General of Prisons will be separately addressed in the matter. The Government trust that the establishment of the proposed tubercle annexe at Coimbatore will have a markedly beneficial effect." It is acknowledged that in most of the jails in the Presidency good well water in unprocurable, and the reports made by the bacteriological experts show that much of it is quite unfit for use. It is stated that every effort is made to ensure the purity of the water for drinking and cooking purposes by boiling, but it is pointed out that this does not prevent infection to convicts who surreptitiously drink the water when bathing. It is difficult to see why the jails should not be linked up with the municipalities for the supply of drinking and cooking water, for we are convinced that under existing conditions no one can be sure that the precautionary measures laid down are actually taken. In the report of the Bengal Presidency the record is equally unfavourable. The influenza accounted for many deaths, but we are told that serious outbreaks of dysentery occurred in two jails "where the inexperience of the staff added to the difficulty of combating the disease." In another jail cholera broke out with dire results. The Governor-in-Council regretted that "the neglect of the sanitary condition of the jail was the cause of the outbreak." We are glad to see that the Superintendent responsible has been removed. The tale is not all bad, for in several jails, the general health has been quite satisfactory, and the report of the Punjab Government states that "on the whole it may be said that those of the population who were confined between prison walls were better protected and suffered less from the disease than those in enjoyment of liberty." But we do not think that it is enough to be able to point out that the mortality inside the prison is less than outside. For the most part the prisoners are from classes who pay no attention to sanitary matters, and to say that in prison the death rate is lower is not a very high tribute to the sanitary and medical arrangements, unless that rate is very low indeed. In properly organised and well-conducted jails the sanitary and other arrangements ought to be such that the chances of infection and disease are greatly reduced. In this connection we are of opinion that the Medical Officer ought not to be burdened with the responsibility for the administration of a large jail, but that he ought rather to confine himself to his primary duty, the care of the prisoners on the physical side. This is a reform that is badly needed in India, and we feel sure that the Commission will recommend this. He could then give attention to the important questions of ventilation, adequate sanitary arrangements, the segregation of suspicious cases, the steps needed for preventing the advent of epidemics and the like. It is not too much to ask that the jails should be models of sanitation, for we are surely justified in keeping the bodies of the unfortunates in as good a condition as possible.

The question of the division of the various classes of offenders is a most important one, and we are glad to see that practically all the reports acknowledge the necessity for doing so, though most confess it has been impossible to carry it out completely. There is no doubt that the neglect to segregate the various classes, especially during the days they are under trial, is the cause of much distress. It is regrettable that so many prisoners are kept in jail for a considerable time before trial, and no pains ought to be spared to see that these classes are carefully segregated from those who are convicted, which we fear is not always done. Then there is need for careful classification of the prisoners convicted; a real distinction ought to be made between those who are convicted on charges which involve moral turpitude, and those who are convicted on some technical offence. Then, too, there is need for special treatment for those who are first offenders. The first imprisonment is a critical time in the lives of these people. In the majority of cases the right treatment will bring happy results; indifference to the treatment may prove fatal, and thereby the country loses what might have been a worthy citizen. Unfortunately, the inadequate provision in the jails makes it most difficult to carry into practice these principles, though we are glad to see that the reduced demand in jail accommodation in Burma has made it possible for the authorities to carry out segregation on a scale not attempted in other parts. "In consequence of this, considerable advances have been made in the effectual segregation of the various classes of prisoners. Women prisoners are now sent to eleven jails only and proposals are under consideration for decreasing this number and for entertaining a paid female staff at these jails. Women habituals are transferred ordinarily to the Central Jail at Thayetmyo. As far as possible male habituals are no longer confined at eleven of the smaller jails but are transferred to the Central or larger District Jails. At certain jails it has been possible to separate prisoners under trial for a first offence from those previously convicted." Here is evidence that, provided there is accommodation, some authorities are keenly alive to the need for such arrangements, and it will be the duty of the Commission to urge that such steps be taken all over the country. There ought to be separate jails for adult offenders who are habituals, juvenile habituals, and women. The sooner the authorities make provision for female warders to take charge of the women prisoners, right from the time of arrest, the better will it be.

We have just space to refer to another reform urgently needed in the interests of the prisoners. It has been the practice in many jails, perhaps most, to have a number of convict warders. If the prison life is to be looked upon as a means of discipline and training rather than one of vengeance, then it is clear that the greatest care must be taken in the selection of those put in charge of the prisoners, especially those in the class of first offenders. We cannot imagine anything that will be more degrading for the youthful prisoner or the first offender than to be ruled by men lacking in principle. We know that it is difficult to attract suitable men to the job of jailors, but has any attempt ever been made? We are content to pay small wages for a man who will be able to exercise an iron discipline and our thoughts do not go beyond that. But is it not time that we began to see that, if our policy is that of reformation, we need to bring the best and strongest influences to bear on the criminal? There is a rule in the British Prison Rules which says that "a prisoner may be employed in the service of the prison, but shall not be employed in the discipline thereof, or in the service of any officer or servant thereof, or in the service of education of any other prisoner." We are not likely to get much moral influence from a man who is convicted, and while serving his term is placed in a position of authority. We cannot too strongly urge, while recognising the many difficulties involved, that the Commission should take steps which will make it possible for the authorities to enlist men who will be of service in carrying out the main aim of the prison life, the reformation of character.

INCREDIBLE.

The latest news about Turkey is astounding. The "Daily Chronicle's" forecast is that the Khalif will be maintained in Constantinople but as a spiritual head and that the Turkish Government will be packed off to Asia Minor, and that the administration of Constantinople will be in the hands of the Allies. The "Daily Chronicle" is Mr. Lloyd George's organ. The Sultan of Turkey is to be henceforth a mere spiritual lord without any temporal powers. But Islam never contemplates the existence of such an emasculated Khalif and it is astonishing to find that such an ill-starred scheme should find acceptance in Allied circles. We cannot believe in the authenticity of so outrageous a proposal from a Conference in which Britain has the commanding voice. For we cannot think that Britain will be accessory to what must be, virtually, a declaration of war on the Khilafat. By these means attempts are being made to soothe the exacerbated feelings of Mahomedans and the Allies hope that so long as the religious authority of the Sultan, as they and not the Moslems understand it is maintained, nobody has any right to complain. Therefore it is that it is expressly mentioned that the dignity and religious authority of the Sultan of Turkey will be maintained. But let us see what these rumours are. He is to live henceforth in Constantinople, if at all, as the Greek patriarch did under Turkey. If this is the best that Allied diplomacy is to attempt, as the wise solution of the Khilafat question, there is not much hope for it. Islam will never be satisfied with the reduction of the Sultan of Turkey—who as the Khalif, must be an independent Prince, able to protect and guard the Holy Places—to the status of merely a religious head. It would be a flagrant misinterpretation of the whole Khilafat agitation, in order to suit the conveniences of the Allies. A local contemporary is angry with Reuter for cabling this and similar news. It would be more justified in venting its wrath on the Allied statesmen who are sadly bungling the question and creating a perpetual source of danger in the Near and Middle East by their fanciful schemes. The Turkish question can never be solved properly unless the Allies definitely renounce any idea of the division of spoils. In that case, the Turkish problem admits of an easy solution. But if the original designs of the Allies are to stand, they will be sadly mistaken in thinking that the desperate remedy of meeting the needs of the situation by maintaining only the religious authority of the Khalif intact, as they think, will be welcomed by Islam. The attempt to pacify the Moslem world in this way is sure to fail. It is hoped that better counsel will yet prevail and that the idea floated of reducing the Sultan to the position of a mere religious head will be definitely abandoned. More comments we, for the present, reserve.

Notes of the Day.

Torn into Tatters!

Lord Hunter's treatment of the offer of non-official evidence has been singularly ungracious and unfair. What the Congress Sub-Committee wanted was the presence of leaders, severally and in custody, to help counsel in the evidence, a privilege which was accorded to officials and their counsel in the Punjab. This Lord Hunter declined to concede, overborne as he was, we think, by the anxiety of officials to have the leaders kept at a mile's length of the court-room where they wanted to be present for the assistance of counsel. Having rejected the equitable demand, Lord Hunter has adhered to his position, which means the direct exclusion of the evidence of the people in spite of their claim to be heard. The excuse of Lord Hunter was entirely untenable, and it is a pity that a committee appointed to collect full evidence, is content with having only official versions, while there is the offer of non-official evidence. The reply of the Congress Sub-Committee to Lord Hunter blows into smithereens the fallacious and inequitable apology delivered to justify the rejection of indispensable evidence. The Congress Sub-Committee expresses its sense of painful surprise. We share the pain, but not the surprise. The very fact that the Committee took six months to be constituted by a reluctant Government, prepared us for formidable obstacles in our way, and it is regrettable that Lord Hunter should have been instrumental in securing for the Punjab officials an unfair advantage.

Ruining Debtors and Neighbours.

There is a wise saying that you must never ruin a debtor or a neighbour—for your own sake. The expectations of the Allies to collect all the indemnity amounts of the Treaty by severely squeezing Germany and outlawing her from the comity of nations, are now realised as having been based on the principle of suicidal exaction. Mr. Churchill's speech at Sunderland is illuminating, because of the fact that while he does not love Germany, he positively hates the Soviets which, in their aggregate, mean Russia. He has delivered the warning that Germany should not be "pushed too far." The clauses of the Treaty were far from lenient, but the German Government have had, on the whole, answered to their responsibilty in the past year. It is apparently Mr. Churchill's idea to befriend Germany and save her against Bolshevik inroads. He wants the Empire to concentrate itself against Russia as the arch-enemy of civilisation, but the Denikin barrier is cracking. Koltchak is far in the wilderness, and Denikin, successor of Koltchak in his right, title and pretensions, has been replaced by one General Romanoffsky. If Mr. Churchill had his way, he would have backed Denikin and campaigned in Russia. Now the Bolshevik surge is expected to flow into Central Asia. The "Daily Mail" has dreamed of an invasion of India! In this welter of civil war and mad excursions, is Britain going to be guided solely by the fancies of the moment? Would peace be a shaking of hands with murder? The wiser course would be to recognise the logic of facts and cease from quixotic crusadings; after all, have not nations, in their history, made peace with countries that had less credit than the Soviets?

Burmese Moderates.

The production of timely memorials to the liking of officials, is one of the entertainments of bureaucratic administration. Little bodies with big names spring up here and there, chanting the praise of bureaucrats and their pet schemes for the better government of India. Thus an association in Behar is proclaiming that it is a profanation to ask for the recall of the King-Emperor's representative. Two memorials have been, without provocation, sprung upon the people of Burma proclaiming the excellence of the Craddockian scheme of reform and appreciating the amputation of the province for special treatment. Who are the gentlemen that are memorialising in favour of Sir Reginald Craddock's scheme? They consist of a "large number of Burmese elders, landowners, merchants, barristers, members of the Legislative Council, and others, possessing landed property and occupying Government positions." We identify the class, though the flagrant parading of people occupying Government positions to pay a salute to Sir Reginald Craddock, may explain the origin of the memorial to simple-minded folk. None among them appeared before the Joint Committee. The headmaster of a private school was sacked at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, because he had shared the patriotic desire for having in Burma the type of provincial reform introduced in India. But, here we have gentlemen occupying Government positions to belaud the Craddockian scheme. There is of course no objection to that!

Race for Increments.

Where there is a will there is a way, even with the bureaucracy. In the general procession of the higher services in the way of promotion, there has been no delay whatsoever. All the Imperial services are getting abreast of each other, and the stragglers of the Ecclesiastical Department will now have their forward stride and take their place beside the Medical Service, which with the incessant nagging of the British Medical Association has advanced farthest. They are still complaining in spite of their 33 1/3 per cent. increment. The chief grievance of the Educational Service was the scandalous exclusion of Indians of merit. The jargon about preserving the British character of the administration was never so incongruous as in the case of the Education Department, which can reach the level of decent utility only when entrance is made to the services without respect to the complexion of applicants. Up to now several gentlemen [illegible] did not fare well in the competitive [illegible] nations, used to be put in in the Imperial [illegible] ucational Service. Till the personnel of [illegible] teaching staffs becomes predominantly [illegible] n, the value of education will be bel[illegible] no maximum, and the chief merit of [illegible] Government decision is the promised [illegible] ission of Indians to half the number [illegible] offices in the service. But why this [illegible] al limitation in a department where [illegible] cademic excellence should be the only test of preference? Why should half the number of births be reserved? It is a projection of the familiar placard on Railways: "Reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians." The country has outgrown the stage of petti-fogging reservations of this sort and this reform is late by a couple of decades.

A Big Fish for a Small One.

Then there is the "overseas allowance" which destroys the parity of emoluments between European and Indian. As if by way of reciprocity, Indians who serve in Britain—they number half-a-dozen—at real sacrifice and without the chance or desire of lucrative careers, are given an allowance. It is the throwing of a small fish to catch a big one. The principle will now permeate all deprtments and put an end to the equality of emoluments which is the *sine qua non* of the preservation of like status. The young Indian who is taken on the Service will start with Rs. 400 a month, the young European will start with Rs. 550; there is of course an equality of pay. It is an instance of discrimination by quibbling, and the country will have to pay a good sum for the introduction of a novel and insidious principle which takes away from the plea of equal treatment. For three generations, they managed without this profiteering surplus, but we live in the twentieth century, which is preeminently an age of subtle inventions.

A Welcome Appointment.

The post of permanent Chief Judge of the local Small Causes Court fell vacant over two months ago, as a result of the appointment of Mr. Kemp, as an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, but so far, there has been no official announcement, as regards filling up the vacancy thus caused. The inordinate delay had given rise to apprehensions in many quarters lest the claims of Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, who had acted with success for close upon two years in Mr. Kemp's place, should be ignored in favour of some outsider. We have good reasons to believe that these apprehensions were groundless, and that the Government have now confirmed Mr. Jhaveri to the permanent post. We congratulate the Government on their choice of a gentleman who is well entitled to the office, both by reason of his seniority and merit. Mr. Jhaveri has been a Judge of the Court for nearly fifteen years, and has, quickly, but by gradations, risen from the last rung of the ladder to the top. The fierce light which beats upon the judicial throne in higher courts, is necessarily subdued in the case of lower courts, and in the case of a modest and unassuming judge like Mr. Jhaveri, it is apt to be particularly dim. However, the cases we have reported from time to time in our columns bear ample testimony to the sound and quiet work done by Mr. Jhaveri, during the period of his acting appointment, and we have no doubt, judging from the past, that our expectations as to the future, will not be disappointed. Hitherto there has been only one Indian appointed to the post of permanent Chief Judge—the late Mr. Rustomji Patel,—who had been specially enrolled as an advocate by the then Chief Justice to enable him to qualify for the post in days when the Chief Judgeship was not open to the Vakil class. This unmeaning barrier was but recently removed, so that Mr. Jhaveri may well claim the distinction of being the first Indian Vakil to be appointed the Chief Judge of a Presidency Town Small Causes Court.

FATE OF TURKEY.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much if you will assign the following few words a proper place in the precious columns of your widely read paper. It is of great interest to all the sympathisers of the Muslim-agitated feelings and the Turkish Cause. I am sending you copy of the telegram sent to Mr. Montagu and its copy forwarded to H. H. the Agha Khan, Mr. Amir Ali, and Mr. Moshir Hussain Kidwai in London.

"May I, as President and on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay beg of you to attend Peace Conference and once more lay before it Muslim point of view with regards settlement with Turkey. Indian Mslims expect principle of Nationality conceded to other belligerents be strictly observed with Turkey also allowing Constantinople, Adrianople, and Smyrna to remain in her possession; and the Sultan of Turkey must remain the Custodian of Holy Places of Islam unfettered by any Christian influence and whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab in Khalifa's hands. Indian Moslems overwhelmed with grief and anxiety. Will ever remain grateful if once again you advocate their just cause.

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI.
President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

MENACE TO CIVILISATION.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

"NOBODY COULD TELL WHAT WOULD EMERGE FROM RUSSIA."

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

In the course of his speech at Sunderland yesterday Mr. Chruchill stated that the condition of Europe and asia was desperate. Nobody could tell what would emerge from Russia but it would be something very menacing to civilisation and especially to the British Empire. New forces were springing up in Asia Minor. If Russian Bolshevism and Turkish Mohammedanism joined hands the situation for Britain would be grave. Koltchak and Denikin had had protected British interests in the past, but the armies of Koltchak were almost gone and the armies of Denikin were in jeopardy. If they disappeared a serious danger would immediately arise. If Germany collapsed a serious situation would arise in Europe. We would have to be careful not to push Germany too far. The present German Government on the whole, had met fairly the conditions of the Allies during the past year. We must prevent a possible combination of Kaiser-militarism and German-Bolshevism to destroy the German Republic. We could not get indemnities unless we traded with Germany as France and America were preparing to do.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE TO INDIA!

WHAT IS TO BE LENIN'S NEXT MOVE ?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

The "Daily Mail" referring to the failures of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak thinks it unlikely that Lenin will march his Bolshevik hordes against the large and well-disciplined Japanese forces in Siberia. Grave danger therefore exists that he will divert his attack and threaten India by arming and inciting to war the predatory tribes in the north-west. It is therefore of paramount importance that the control of the Indian frontier should be in firm hands. There was too much of old bow and arrow methods in the conduct of the Afghan campaign. The "Daily Mail" urges that one of the best of our young soldiers, who knows the possibilities of the aircraft and other modern mechanical devices, should be placed in charge without delay.

DENIKIN'S SERIOUS LOSSES.

HIS ARMIES IN IMMINENT PERIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7

While the report of the coup d'etat in Gen. Denikin's headquarters is regarded as dubious, it appears certain that Gen. Denikin's armies are in a position of imminent peril. The Bolsheviks are only 30 miles from Taganrog which was recently his base. Gen. Denikin has lost the Donetz coal basin, also all the railway communications between his two armies. It appears unlikely that he will be able to prevent the Reds from reaching the seaboard, thus dissecting his forces. The Bolsheviks claim the capture of the entire division and an enormous booty, also Tsaritsin, a most important strategic point on the Volga. Refugees are crowding into the ports in South Russia whence they will be evacuated in accordance with the Supreme Council's decision.

French critics attribute Gen. Denikin's failure to the inability to organise the occupied territories to his entourage upsetting the peasants and to his lack of agreement with the Poles and Rumanians. They urge that the Allies should take steps to remedy these defects in the Spring. Meanwhile it is significant that a North Russian White newspaper hints that if the Allies forsake Russia, Germany might be asked to crush Bolshevism and re-organise Russia.

PEACE TREATY RATIFICATIONS.

FURTHER DELAY IN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states:—Further delay is announced in the exchange of Peace Treaty ratifications. Official circles are giving January 15th as the probable date when the Treaty of Versailles will come into force.

JAPAN'S CANADA!

SCPOE FOR EXPLOITING SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

French papers discussing Japan's mission in the Far East declare that the news that America is leaving Japan a free hand in Siberia is a great historic event, the fear of Bolshevism having conferred a supremacy which neither military triumphs in the Russo-Japanese war, nor the negotiations with the Entente during the war could obtain. Japan has now her Canada as the huge mineral and agricultural resources of Siberia are [illegible] greater than is generally thou[illegible]

GOVT. OFFER TO RAILWAYMEN,

"BEST SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE, BUT NOT AIL.',

MR. THOMAS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

Mr. J. H. Thomas addressing a crowded meeting of railwaymen in Birmingham to-day said that the Government's offer was not all that was wanted and could not be regarded as the final aim but, in view of the difficulties, it was the best settlement possible. It was an honourable settlement and would bring lasting benefit to the railwaymen. There might be anomalies but they could all be rectified later. (Applause).

GOVT. OFFER REJECTED.

MEETINGS AT IMPORTANT PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

Mass meetings of railwaymen at Northampton, Cardiff and all important centres have passed resolutions rejecting the Government's offer for the standardisation of wages.

GOVERNMENT OFFER TO RAILWAYMEN.

WAGES NOT TO BE BROUGHT BELOW 100 P. C. OVER PRE-WAR FIGURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

After lengthy negotions the Government offer to the railwaymen is announced. It provides that the lowest paid workers shall receive 56 shillings a week and a large section of porters shall receive three pounds as against 22 shillings before the war.

The new rate will continue until September when a revision will take place based on the cost of living but whatever happens the wages cannot be brought below a hundred per cent. over the pre-war figures. There is little doubt that the railwaymen will accept.

SPEN VALLEY BYE-ELECTION.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

The following is the result of the bye-election in the Spen Valley Division (Yorkshire, West Riding).—

Mr. T. Myers. (Labour).....	11,962
Sir John Simon. (Liberal) ...	10,244
Col. B. C. Fairfax. (Colition Liberal)	8,134

DAMAGING BLOW TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Spen Valley election result is generally regarded as a damaging blow for the Government in view of the fact that the Free Liberals deliberately challenged the Coalition by putting up Sir John Simon which challenge Mr. Lloyd George accepted by inducing Colonel Fairfax to stand as a Coalition Liberal although the local Liberal Association was bold for Sir John Simon. The Labour supporters are elated at the result. They did not expect such a victory though they were prepared for a big poll after the recent elections. Mr. M[illegible] declared that the electors had voted in favour of nationalisation of mines and capital levy.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

The disturbed conditions off Ratnagiri yesterday have almost disappeared after causing widespread rainfall has been nearly general in the West of the Central Provinces, local in Central India west, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat and Konkan.

The principal amounts are:—Surat one and a half inches, Indore and Amraoti a half, Akola and Pachmarhi one, Khandwa two, Seoni and Ahmednagar three-quarters, Tinnevelly and Pemban one, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will diminish in central parts of the country.

Forecast of weather in January and February, 1920:—The total rainfall of north-west India in January and February and the snowfall on the neighbourhood hills is likely to be normal or in excess.

DISTURBED WEATHER.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujrat, Central India east and United Provinces.

The Port office, Bombay informs "Area disturbed weatherpossibly strong now off Ratnagiri travelling much werds: may give equally weather Bombay to-night or to-morrow Horst local cantionary signal No. 3

THE AMRITSAR OCCURRENCES.

A BR-GENERAL'S PLEA OF LONG-STANDING DISAFFECTION.

JUSTIFIES DRASTIC ACTION OF AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

Brigadier-General Iggulden, who was in command of the Ambala Brigade in 1914-15, has sent a letter to "The Times" with reference to the occurrences in Amritsar. He describes a long-standing disaffection and expresses the conviction that most stringent and most drastic action was necessary on the part of the authorities to prevent a vast upheaval which might well have involved thousands of lives and necessitated a large increase in the British garrison in India.

THE MILNER PROCLAMATION.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL ENVOYS PROCEED TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

CAIRO, January, 3rd.—National envoys are proceeding to Paris immediately to consult Zachlul Pasha regarding the Milner Proclamation.

TRADE BOOM IN LONDON.

5,415 COMPANIES REGISTERED IN LAST SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 7.

The companies registered in London during the past six months have reached the unprecedented total of 4,415 with a capital of £252 millions of which textiles and clothing represent 30 millions mines 24 milions, shipping 22 millions, banks and finance 22 millions, oil 20 millions, motors 18 millions, food 14 millions, insurance 10 and cinemas 6 millions. Forty-eight companies have the aggregate capital of ninety millions as compared with 1913 when only 21 companies had over a million. The aerage capital in 1913 was £21,000 while in 1919 it was 45,000.

CULTIVATION OF NOXIOUS DRUGS IN CHINA.

"THE TIMES" ON WEAKNESS OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

"The Times" refers to the immense and increasing quantities of noxious drugs being cultivated in China or smuggled by unstrupulous British subjects and Americans and says that Japan is undoubtedly the principal distributing centre for China. "The Times" refers to the suggestion of competent judges that the Chinese authorities have winked at the extensive cultivation, although they agitated strenuously for the suppression of the Indian opium trade to China and dramatically organised bonfires to burn opium and utensils in order to impress the Westerners and points out that many people predicted such sequel when India was induced to stop the opium trade with China. "The Times" does not endorse this charge of bad faith against the Chinese Government but prefers one of weakness by the central authorities since the revolution. "The Times" trusts that all Powers will pass the requisite legislation to prevent the exportation of noxious drugs to China without delay as prescribed in the Peace Treaty.

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

NO REPORT OF VOYAGE SINCE DEC. 23

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

The City of Calcutta from Liverpool with three hundred passengers on board has not been reported since December 23rd when she was off Ushant.

ARRIVAL AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Jan. 7.

The steamer City of Calcutta arrived at Port Said on December, 31st.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Jan. 4.—The French aeroplane for Saigon left yesterday for Athens.

COMMUNIST NEWSPAPERS U. S.

EDITORIAL STAFFS ALL ARRESTED.

ALLEGED PLANS FOR REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON.—The editorial staffs of all Communist newspapers have been arrested. Government agents say they have received evidence that the Radicals planned to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a general strike and ultimately into a revolution. The Communist literature seized in Pittsburg contains proposals for the forcible overthrow of the Government.

4,500 RAD CALS ARRESTED IN U. S.

OVER HALF TO BE DEPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

NEW YORK.—The arrests in the great raid on the Extremists total 4,500 of which number over half will be deported.

CORK POLICE BARRACKS.

BLOWN UP BY SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 7.

The Sinn Feiners blew up the police barracks in Cork district last night and fired into another barracks. The occupants of both had a narrow escape. Up to the present no arrests have been effected.

SEQUEL TO A MURDER IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

In connection with a murder case the Calcutta police raided a house in Collin Street and in the course of th escarch, found a rifl The police are searching for the owner wh is reported to be at large.

(Continued from Column 1.)

just changes. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji blames the labourers as unpatriotic but it never occurs to him that the responsibility for paralysing the industry obviously belongs to both the sides.

But the unorganized condition of labour also proves something else. The fact of lakhs of labourers striking without any financing like the Trade Unions behind them shows the acuteness of the distress that is prevalent the labourers would be the last men to go to a strike while their wives and children are starving. It shows to whom the benefit of doubt should be given.

One word more. Those who shed tears over the westernisation of the labour-movement must know that we are incorporating in our Society all the evils of capitalism and must face the risk of organized labour troubles. We cannot have it both ways. We cannot have audacious and enterprising employers with docile and mild labourers. If in the West labour has slowly emancipated itself from poverty and slavery and has secured and preserved a decent standard of life with some practical vision of its coming status in the new Society, it is due to strikes and not to welfare work or charitable associations. It is unfortunate that the West has yet found no other power for the mass of workers than the abstention from production—in other words, to strike—with greater perils to themselves and the community. But it cannot be helped. So long as labour industry is an outside force and not a recognised member of a Society engaged Co-operatively in production so long shall it remain conscious of its separate interests and hostile to the employing class. The only salutary substitute for strikes is to recognise the worker's will in the mechanism of production, to make him in industry a citizen and not a subject—in a word to grant industrial self-government.—Yours, etc.

YOUNG INDIAN.

THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The repeated strikes of the Bombay workers have not yet taught a lesson to the Mill-owners that without sufficient wages to their employees it would be impossible for them to continue their work in the worn-out and old fashion, in this century of high civilization and culture of India.

It is not a mere question of Indian labour; but this struggle has already begun in other countries where labour has undoubtedly been the winners. Recent strikes in England and their success cannot but teach a lesson to both the mill-owners and labourers. Strikes are the only remedies to immediately bring the profiteering mill-owners to their proper senses of duty to their workers. Enlightened India will only stand by the side of Labour, the money and time wasted on this most clear question will leave the mill-owners to thank for themselves.—Yours, etc.

RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Empire Building,
Hornby Road, Jan. 6.

STRIKE STILL CONTINUES.

SETTLEMENT NOT IN SIGHT.

A FLOUR MILL ALSO AFFECTED.

UNRELENTING ATTITUDE OF MILL-OWNERS.

FUND FOR STRIKERS.

The sixth day of the mill strike passed off without any change in the situation. There was no disturbance anywhere in the city, the strikers continuing to behave in a peaceful manner. They are still holding out, determined not to resume work until their principal demands are granted. The mill-owners also appear firm in the position they have taken up; and unfortunately a settlement is not yet in sight.

The General Committee of the Bombay Mill-owner's Association met again yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Rahimtulla Curimbhoy, when it was resolved to post on all mills this morning a notice announcing that the operatives. having struck work without notice, would under no circumstances be paid wages for the period of the strike.

A notice over the signature of the Superintendent of the Spring Mills, was put up yesterday on the mill, asking the men to resume work unconditionally and informing them that the Agents would like to know from prominent men among them if any outsiders were putting obstacles in the way of their resuming work and that if that were so, the Agents were prepared to make arrangements for the removal of such obstacles.

Flour Mill affected.

The cotton mill strike extended yesterday to a flour mill. The mill affected was the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill. It would appear that the men of the day shift turned up at the mill about 7 o'clock yesterday morning and seeing the night shift men at work, started throwing stones at the mill and shouted out to the men to stop work. The mill authorities to prevent further trouble, closed the mill.

"Extravagant demands."

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed several mill-owners in regard to the demands formulated by the strikers at a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon. They appeared inclined to consider these demands as even more extravagant than what the strikers had asked for last week. They referred to the newspaper report of the previous demands, pointing out that what the operatives then asked for was a 35 p. c. grain compensation allowance in addition to the 35 p. c. which they were already getting; while now they wanted a permanent increase of 50 per cent. on the actual pay with a continuation of the 35 per cent. compensation allowance in force at present. They say that if this fresh demand were granted it would mean that the mills would have to pay out Rs. 6 crores in wages every year weather or not the industry pays in a prosperous condition, and this computation did not include the 35 p.c. given as grain compensation allowance. As to the question of the medium of negotiations they admitted the strikers had at last formulated their demands, but added that none of their leaders or others authorised by them to speak on their behalf had yet seen the mill-owners, who therefore were unable to conduct negotiations in the matter.

Operatives View.

The operatives maintain that the fifty per cent. rise in their actual pay which they are demanding is not at all unreasonable in view of the high prices of foodstuffs. cloth etc. As to the mill-owners contention that the average rise in prices from the commencement of the war uptil now has been one of only 33 per cent or so, they deny that such is the case, and assert that it is much higher than that. As to the hours of work, their contention is that the present system of twelve hours a day leaves them no time for recreation. At present, to be in time at their mills they, have to get up early in the morning and prepare and take a hurried breakfast as quick as they can, and six months of the year it is already dark before they can leave the mills. Many of them have to walk a good distance home and very rarely do they get there before 7 o'clock. This gives them little time for recreation.

MILL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

Last evening a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Mill-owners' Association was held. The proceedings were conducted in camera. It is however, understood that the Committee resolved to instruct the mill-managers to stick posters this morning to the walls of their respective mills asking the strikers to resume work unconditionally and apprising them that in no case would any pay be given for the days on strike.

NOTICE

The following is a co[illegible] (in English) the Marathi tr[illegible] which will be posted on all m[illegible]ning:—

The General Comm[illegible] the Bombay Millowners' Associ[illegible] been empowered to act [illegible] all the Mill-owners in Bom[illegible] Members of this Associa[illegible] authorize the following announcement to all Mill operatives:—

In view of the fact that the Mill operatives in Bombay have struck work without notice, all concerned are hereby informed that under no circumstances will the work people be paid wages for the period of the strike.

By order
of the General Committee
of the Bombay Mill owners' Association,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Bombay. 6th January 1920.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

On Tuesday and yesterday the [illegible] was quiet and the workers remai[illegible] homes. All the mills were [illegible] still. Neither the mill owner[illegible] have decided anything [illegible]

On Tuesday an inf[illegible] some of the workers and [illegible] took place in the Social Service League Hall at Parel, when a provisional committee to invite other Labour Unions to co-operate with them to adopt a course to end this strike, was formed.

Accordingly yesterday a meeting of the different Labour Unions and some influential citizens took place in the same Hall at 2-30 p.m. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided and Messrs. V. M. Pawar, G. D. Ginwalla, Dr. Desai, Mr. Ranchoddas Lotwalla, Mr. Deolmuk and others explained the present situation of the strike. An influential committee has been appointed to call for a meeting of the workers to know their definite demands, in six centres on Sunday the 11th instant at 4 p.m. Mr. Joseph Baptista will act as the Chairman of the Committee. A fund has been started for this work. The names of the places of the meetings will be announced later on.

Those who are willing to subscribe to this fund are requested to send the same to Mr. V. M. Pawar care of Messrs. Pawar Peerbhoy and Co., 54 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE MEN ARE ALWAYS RIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that at least one paper in Bombay can put human life above industrial power when considering the great strike. To the general public the strike has been a sudden bombshell in its midst. The explanation of its cause offered by some of the mill-owners and their friends (including our capitalistic press) has the merit of simplicity. Everything is attributed to the "Hidden Hand". Lakhs of labourers are on strike not because they have some complaints and grievances, some fears and desires but because a few wicked and plotting conspirators have pulled the wires from behind. It is not an original explanation but of a kind that becomes very handy and popular.

But there is another picture. "I always feel in strikes," said Rupert Brooke "that the men are always right." This is in direct contrast to the golden rule that the masters are always right. Of course, both propositions need qualification and reservation if they are to be philosophic and scientific. But which man whose soul has not been conquered by the Share Bazar can hesitate to choose if a choice is to be made between the two propositions? The gospel of Rupert Brooke is clearly to be preferred. For in any given strike—the present one, for instance—the issues involved are not increase of bonus and wages or decrease of hours. These are merely pretexts and it is not to be wondered at that in this or that particular the men are wrong. But what we have to remember is that in a strike, the victory of the workers would imply better food, better housing, and a better chance of life for the coming generation while a victory of employers would imply worse food, worse housing and worse chance of life. All else is irrelevant. When there has been a revolution in the value of money, it is not difficult to understand or sympathise with the passionate resolve of the men not to betray their homes into poverty. These workers are human beings struggling not for dividends and commissions and profits but for food and clothes and rent—for a minimum of decent life. They are guilty of hunger rather than of greed or ambition—guilty of dwelling in "human warehouse chawls" than of building mansions at Walkeshwar or Peddar Road.

The unorganised state of labo[illegible] is undesirable [illegible]

[illegible] financing the strikers that has resulted in outbreaks like looting. While all such incidents are deplorable it must not be lost sight of that the rich who derive the greatest benefit from law and order also share the responsibility of strikes and of such incidents by their opposition to

(Continued in column 4).

AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES.

OUTBREAK WAS "ANTI-EUROPEAN."

"FIRING ORDER ENDED THE TROUBLE."

SATYAGRAHIS' EFFORTS TO QUIETEN PEOPLE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF MR. CHATFIELD.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

The Disorders Enquiry Committee commenced its sittings at Ahmedabad to-day at Hathi Singh's Wadi outside the Delhi Gate. Public attendance was very small notwithstanding to-day was the opening day. The officials civil and military were well represented. Mr. Robertson, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Guider of the C. I. D., among others being present. Among the non-officials present were Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. and Mrs. Bakkubhai Krishnalal Desai, Indulal Yajnik and others. Mr. Kemp, Barrister, watched the proceedings for the Government while the Gujrat Sabha was represented by Mr. Jivanlal Desai and Mr. Patel. When the committee and the members were present. Mr. [illegible] S., Deputy Commissioner, [illegible] first witness to be examined. His examination lasted till sometime after lunch, after which three military witnesses were disposed of in quick succession. Examined by Lord Hunter Mr. Chatfield spoke at length about the happenings on the 10th and succeeding days including the burning of the buildings by the mob and the firing on the mobs. Mr. Chatfield said the situation was a very anxious one indeed, and it was perfectly impossible to deal with it without military assistance. There was [illegible] by way of proclaiming Martial Law [illegible] the orders prohibiting congregation [illegible] than ten persons, who were made [illegible] be shot without a warning. The [illegible] casualties were 28 fatal and the other who were treated for wounds [illegible]. The actual number casualties [illegible] be considerably larger but the [illegible] had no clue as to what happened to [illegible]. He believed the motive of the crowd was the personal affection for Mr. Gan[illegible] and not political. As soon as Mr. Gand[illegible] left their motive disappeared. Replying to Justice Rankin, Mr. Chatfield said the motive of the mob was anti-European and anti-Government.

Questioned by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Mr. Chatfield said Mr. Gandhi's followers never incited to violence. Certainly Mr. Gandhi's immediate followers successfully induced the crowd on 11th April to refrain from violence. He admitted there was no evidence of organisation behind the disturbances.

Mr. Gandhi returned to Ahmedabad today. He is giving evidence before the Committee.

Other non-officials, who are expected to give evidence are the Hon. Mr. Harilal Dulabhai Desai, Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Yajnik, Mr. Krishnalal Desai and two or three others.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Sir C. Setalvad continued further examination of Mr. Chatfield. Witness referring to the statement for Government case, said some Satyagrahis were present in or near the places of riots. The information was not derived from him. It was not contained in his statement. Mr. Kemp, interrupting, said the Committee would be able to get that information from Mr. Guider. Witness, however, had knowledge of the fact that Mr. Gandhi would not assist them in getting convictions. Towards the end of May, Mr. Guider complained to him of Mr. Gandhi's attitude and had difficulty in getting evidence. Witness interviewed Mr. Gandhi towards the end of May. But he would not give any information. He took Mr. Gandhi to the Commissioner, but nothing came out of it. Mr. Gandhi refused to give information leading to conviction unless the persons who gave him information consented. Neither the Commissioner nor witness was able to dislodge Mr. Gandhi from that position.

Proceeding, he said Martial Law was not proclaimed. The military were brought in to assist civil authorities. The latter never abdicated their authority. The orders regarding assembling of more than ten persons were issued by Mr. Fraser and approved by witness. But he was responsible for it legally. He understood people were fired at for contravening the orders, but he had no information on that [illegible] Probably, the military authorities [illegible] not know if they had [illegible] fore. He did not know the past history of Mr. Bulakhidas. Sir C. Setalvad asked witness if there was truth in the suggestion that Huseinkhan identified the jewellery with another man's with a view to implicate him and as a matter of fact those jewels were pawned with him and the document was in existence proving it.

Mr. Kemp, interrupting, said he was afraid Mr. Bulakhidas was meant.

Sir C. Setalvad told him he meant Huseinkhan and not Mr. Bulakhidas. Witness replied he knew nothing about it. Witness maintained his statement that not a single citizen, title-holder or Municipal Commissioner helped the civil and military authorities and active leaders like Messrs. Patel, Yajnik and Dr. Kanuga retired to their houses. He might have suggested they were themselves afraid. He could not say what their reasons were. Perhaps they were consulting their own safety. He had never suggested any of these gentlemen or the followers of Mr. Gandhi were inciting or organising the mob. They had nothing to do with it. He had no personal knowledge about arrests. Mr. Guider might be able to tell them. Witness presumed the statement might have been prepared, but he had no personal knowledge.

CAUSES WHICH ENDED THE TROUBLE.

Replying to General Barrow witness said the causes which brought the troubles to end were partly the firing order by Mr. Fraser and partly the arrival of British troops which the latter he considered had very great moral effect. It was the combination of all these causes. He did not think it was possible to bring into force Mr. Fraser's order sooner. Witness had no organisation ready at hand.

Questioned by Pandit Jagat Narain, witness said he knew nothing about Nadiad. Viramgaum was an industrial town. There were twenty thousand mill-hands. Viramgaum was practically a suburb of Ahmedabad. Witness had already said Ahmedabad was organised on the night of the 10th. He had no proof that anybody went from Ahmedabad and organised trouble at Viramgaum. Ben Ansuya was as greatly esteemed as Mr. Gandhi. Witness never dreamt the rumour about Ansuya's arrest having had effect. The rumour did certainly excite people. Witness thought that one educated man was convicted over the murder of Sergeant Fraser. One man belonging to Mr. Gandhi's ashram was tried over the case concerning the Beehive Mill incident, but he was acquitted. None of the Satyagrahi office-bearers were convicted so far as he knew. None who had taken the Satyagraha vow was convicted. Witness made an attempt to find out who were killed, what class of people, their names and designation for contravening Mr. Fraser's order. But he could find no information. Witness admitted that one woman was wounded on the 11th and four children under Martial Law order. Witness thought the girl was wounded inside the house by a stray bullet. He could not answer these other cases occurred. The burning of Government buildings on the 11th was before and not after the crowd was fired upon. Witness could not give the motive of the mob in burning the door of the Matriculation mandap. He could not say if it was out of sheer mischief or to enforce compliance with the hartal. He had no personal knowledge. He was never informed that the crowd were saying that they were doing all that to get the release of Ansuya and Mr. Gandhi. Witness believed that one European lady, Miss Tudball, was assaulted by one of her own staff. Witness could not possibly say what the motive of the demonstration against Miss Tukes was, whether because she held up a revolver in the crowd's face. On the Pandit referring witness to Mr. Tyebji's evidence he said he had never heard of it. It had been suggested that the attack on the cinema was due to the proprietor not having observed *hartal*. Up to the time of the attack on the Saigal and Steeples no European had been assaulted. Witness was moving among the crowd and they did not assault him. The Pandit did not want it to be thought that he was justifying the attack on Saigal and Steeples, but wanted to know why. Witness said they were assaulted because they were Europeans.

Could it not be that they did something to arouse their passions?

Witness said he had never heard it suggested. Witness knew there was one missionary Gilespi. He had never heard Gilespi passed and re-passed the crowd frequently that day, nor did he ever hear Gilespi was assaulted by the crowd.

Pandit Jagat Narain enquired if it was not possible for the crowd to attack Miss Tukes' bungalow and assault Mrs. Tukes. Witness thought no, because she had a revolver. Asked if what he said was dangerous the crowd was scared away by the possession of a revolver witness denied. He ever said that it was a dangerous crowd.

BURNING OF BUILDINGS.

[illegible] arding the burning of [illegible] said the crowd would naturally [illegible] there was no guard. Pandit [illegible] in pointed out that there was [illegible] loot at the Bank of Bombay. [illegible] ved that the crowd preferred th[illegible] re there was no guard. Asked [illegible] any connection between the Punjab and Ahmedabad disturbances witness first said he had not been in charge of the enquiry to find any connection between the Punjab and Ahmedabad. On the question being pressed he said he knew of none. Similar was the case regarding Delhi. The object of wire-cutting and derailing was to prevent assistance from coming in. Witness could not see any reason to believe that it had anything to do with embarrassing Government or the Punjab or Afghanistan. Witness thought as a matter of fact Mr. Gandhi's return had a very great effect on the situation though it was a day after. Asked if it was not true Mr. Gandhi was prevented from holding a meeting on the 18th owing to the order of Mr. Fraser. Witness said Mr. Gandhi preferred to wait. Witness was ready to help for holding a meeting and even settled the route by which the public should proceed to the meeting. Regarding the levy of damages witness admitted that general exemptions were made in favour of Europeans, Government servants, the Bank of Bombay and railway. Witness had exempted other persons not on grounds of known loyalty of such persons, but on consideration that they were victims of the mob. He had not exempted everybody who was perfectly loyal.

Re-examined by Sir C. Setalvad witness said the Parsis as class were not exempted from the levy.

ANTI-EUROPEAN OUTBREAK.

Replying to Mr. Sultan Ahmad, witness said he based his statement than the outbreak was anti-European partly on the cries of the mob, partly on what was written on the wall and partly from the mob setting on Europeans. Witness admitted that the mob attacked some Indian officials. He did not think that they destroyed European property. It was possible for the mob to destroy and loot European property if they wished. On the evening of the 10th, witness was not molested by the mob. The *avalkarkun* of Viramgaum was not an European. He thought Europeans were believed to be associating with Government as were Indian officials. In witness' opinion it was anti-Government. Educated classes were angry at Mr. Gandhi's arrest. Mr. Gandhi did not say the organisation existed previously. He said it was organized on the night of the 10th. Witness assumed it existed previously. Mill-hands had been organised. Possibly other organisations such as the Home Rule League might have been used to cause the riot. He could not say who caused it, but thought it was out of malevolence against Government.

Questioned by Mr. Kemp Mr. Chatfield said that one member was tried and not convicted in connection with the riots. Witness did not know if he belonged to the Satyagraha Ashram. The police guard at the Lower house did not prevent damage. If military pickets had been scattered in the city it could not have a quietening effect on the crowd. He had found the presence of the military excited people. The leaders had no control over the mob. Witness could not say if houses were not attacked because they belonged to Indians.

Regarding the organisation of mill-hands witness meant organisation created in 1918 to deal with mill owners. It was created with no Government view. Mr. Jivanlal Desai representing the Gujrat Sabha the leading political organisation of Ahmedabad subjected Mr. Chatfield to some searching cross examination. Witness admitted he had heard of firing when he went to the Idga chowki. Casualties from firing were ten. All were taken to hospital and four proved fatal. Witness could not say whether any boys under 16 were among the casualties. The order to fire was given by the Police sub-inspector. It was not in the power of the police to remove them to hospital. Witness could not say if Satyagraha men helped to remove the wounded and the killed to hospital. Witness knew that they assisted to remove the wounded constable to hospital. Satyagrahis honestly tried to persuade the people to keep quiet. Witness had no report of any organisation on the 10th He had no information about Mr. Gandhi's statement. Witness denied having heard Saigar and Steeples insulted Mr. Gandhi in the presence of mill hands.

"DAMN MR. GANDHI."

Mr. Jivanlal put it to witness: Those two Europeans had said in millhands' presence "Damn Gandhi." Witness said he did not know. He was aware of the movements of millhands. They entered the town through the Jamalpur Gate. Witness could not say if the police guard could have stopped the crowd at the Jamalpur Gate or if there was a police guard there. Witness knew Mr. Jivanlal addressed the crowd but where he could not say. He had heard that the crowd was stopped at Corinth Garden. He had not heard that they were made to sit down or give up their sticks. He had not heard that the leaders tried to extinguish flames or assist Mr. Tyebji, Engineer.

On Mr. Jivanlal putting it to witness that some of the pleaders stopped the crowd from approaching district courts witness said he knew the pleaders stayed in courts but why he did not know.

Mr. Jivanlal then pointed out to witness that pleaders had stayed in with a view to protect Messrs. Kennedy and Bromfield, judges who, they knew, were in court against being assaulted because they were Europeans. Witness did not know.

What reason, then, had you, asked Mr. Jivanlal with some emphasis to say we were hiding ourselves to save our skins.

Witness wanted to know if he had said so.

Mr. Jivanlal repeated that witness had practically said that and asked again what reason witness had for that statement.

Witness replied he never saw the leaders during those days.

Mr. Jivanlal enquired where they were to see him the Collector's office having been burnt down.

WAS MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED?

Witness said they could have seen him near the crowd. He was in the city the whole day. Continuing witness said there was no martial law in Ahmedabad. What Mr. Fraser withdrew on 14th April was "on Fraser's order as Mr. Jivanlal seemed to be somewhat incredulous about the answer, Lord Hunter interviewed and remarked martial law might exist but not be proclaimed.

Mr. Jivanlal repied martial law was proclaimed.

Witness explained that the position was that the order issued by Col. Fraser was known among the people as martial law. Hence they used the word martial law in the notification withdrawing those orders.

Witness thought St. John Ambulance was working throughout the 11th.

Mr. Jivanlal put it to witness on the 11th when the telegraph office was burnt there was no ambulance and the leaders had to improvise one.

Witness said that his recollection was that there was one. However he could not say for certain.

Mr. Jivanlal finally got out the admission from witness that even Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai had to carry a pass to go from place to place.

Re-examined by Sir C. Setalvad. Mr. Chatfield admitted just before the 10th some of the millhands were on strike. Witness remembered that a small party of armed police had been given to two mills. Millhands were excited over that too. Though the strike was a common occurrence there was no special reason to believe that it excited people. This concluded the examination of Mr. Chatfield.

COL. FRASER.

Second witness examined was Col. Fraser, Ahmedabad.

Examined by Lord Hunter witness said he had been in Guajrat thirty-two years. On the 10th afternoon he got a note from the Deputy Commissioner asking for assistance. Witness sent down 200 men. When witness arrived at the Prem Gate he found a large mob with Mr. Chatfield. They were shouting but doing no harm. As witness came down he cleared the streets. His halt was momentary. On the 10th there was no firing whatever by the military. The following morning, on return from parade witness learnt that Mr. Chatfield had been to the cantonment for troops and Col. Preston had done the needful. Witness saw Mr. Chatfield early afternoon and went round with him. Seeing the damage done the situation appeared to him serious. The mob were shouting. As the troops advanced they went away. Witness saw that matters would certainly get worst as the mobs collected. Their behaviour would be more hostile and it would be difficult to hold them. On the morning of the 12th witness went to see Mr. Chatfield to discuss the possibilities of the situation. In his opinion the only way to get through was to prevent the mob from collecting. After consulting Mr. Chatfield, witness issued his proclamation. It was issued early during that day and was to have effect from 4 p.m. It had been reported to him that the order had a very decided effect. The crowd got less truculent and less hostile. The attitude of the people was hostile and it was impossible to deal with the situation without drastic action. About shooting by troops under his orders witness could not say how many cases there were. By the 13th the city was sufficiently quieted down. Witness had a talk with the Commissioner and Mr. Chatfield on the 4th and his proclamation was cancelled. After the 4th the military continued to be maintained in the city but they were gradually reduced and finally withdrawn. Eventually order was restored. Even after the 14th stone-throwing and cutting of telegraph wires continued. They were never able to discover who cut wires and took no notice of stone-throwing. No arrests were made either for one or another offence. Witness kept his officers supplied with regulations to be enforced in connection with giving aid to civil authorities. A party was sent out to neighbouring places to explain the Rowlatt Act to people.

Lord Hunter smilingly remarked whether it assisted the people to understand or not. You don't know.

Replying to Justice Rankin, witness said patrols would in all cases be under N.C.O.'s By chance or accident they might be under higher officers. Witness had no report and did not know one way or another whether action was enforced against people under his orders. Witness could not tell whether shooting took place at once or people were seen doing mischief before fired upon. Witness knew in some cases his orders were leniently enforced. Witness could not say whether reports of N. C. O.'s were now existing. They were great many scraps of paper. Witness was afraid they might not be available at this length of time.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad witness said he learnt on the evening of the 10th what had happened. It was of serious character. The situation was discussed but witness was not in a position to form opinion. Military assistance was again requisitioned the following morning.

Questioned by General Barrow witness said the greatest number he had at any one time was hundred British and three hundred Indian troops on the 10th and the 11th. Witness used up as many troops as he wanted Considering the possibilities of relief he agreed with General Barrow it would be hard on troops to keep them engaged continuously, especially bivouaced in streets.

Replying to Pandit Jagatnarain witness said his order to troops was that mobs of more than ten should be fired on. He did not contemplate people standing on balconies should be fired.

Pandit Jagatnarain referred witness to one of the Corporal's statements to the effect that the crowd on a balcony were openly showing sympathy with the crowd outside and three rounds were fired on them. Witness was informed of the incident some days later. He thought the Corporal was justified in the shooting. Witness kept no war diary. He could not say whether a record was kept of officers reports. A return of rounds fired had been called for it was doubtful if they could get hold of reports of cases of breaches of orders. Witness admitted even on the 11th he was able to send down large forces whenever they were wanted. Witness was pretty sure that 100 British soldiers were furnishing patrols.

Questioned by Mr. Jivanlal witness said on the 11th Indian troops fired ball cartridges. Asked what kind of cartridge would pierce through a galvanized iron sheet, witness thought it depended on the kind of sheet.

Mr. Jivanlal asked witness what might be the nature of a cartridge which could pierce through five or six sheets together. Witness could not tell such a shot was used. When he was told that a shot pierced through 6 sheets together witness said he had forgotten all technicalities. British troops remained at Ahmedabad till the day after. Witness left Ahmedabad in May.

Re-examined by Lord Hunter witness said no special form of ammunition was used. It would not be proper to do so.

Questioned by Justice Rankin witness said the cartridge used was ordinary mark six. Colonel Preston and Major Kirkwood also gave evidence before the Committee adjourned.

DISORDERS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

OFFER OF LEADING NON-OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE ON LORD HUNTER'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

With reference to the telegrams exchanged between Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya the Chairman of the Congress Sub-Committee and the Disorders Committee, the Congress Sub-Committee has issued the following communique:—

"The Congress Sub-Committee considers that Lord Hunter's Committee has taken up an erroneous position. Whilst it is quite true technically that to cross-examine official witnesses the reply merely begs the question, for Lord Hunter and his Committee knew why in the opinion of the Sub-Committee with the leaders not being permitted to attend the Committee sittings for the purpose of giving instructions it was not possible to lead non-official evidence and to conduct cross-examination in an effective manner. That serious objection having been removed by the release of the leaders under the Royal Amnesty the Sub-Committee thought it but right to bring the matter to Lord Hunter's notice and to offer assistance. It is therefore a matter or painful surprise that Lord Hunter should not have seen his way to avail himself of the opportunity offered to him of having before the Committee the principal leaders who could have thrown a great deal of light on the events of April and the months following. The Sub-Committee considers that the fact that Lord Hunter's Committee passed six weeks in Lahore has been utilised to justify the rejection of the Sub-Committee's offer is not only irrelevant to the issue but is symptomatic of something disquieting.

WORK OF PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As an effect of the King's gracious Proclamation those incarcerated in jail are coming out and hundreds of families have been relieved of the distress and grief for separation from their relatives. Those returned from jail have been coming to me with love and affection.

After having finished the work of giving relief for January at Amritsar I am going on a tour through the districts of Punjab which have suffered from the operations of the Martial Law. Passing through Kasur, Lahore, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Wazirabad, Akalgarh, Hafizabad and Layallpur, etc., I hope to return to Amritsar by the 24th of January.

My correspondence during these days will be disposed of by Dr. Satypal of Amritsar and all important communications will be forwarded to me by him. If my correspondents do not receive replies during this period they might rest assured that after my return to Amritsar I shall attend to the work of winding up the Congress business here has been entrusted to several Sub-Committees who are working with a will. All communications about the Reception Committee work should be addressed to the General Secretary and not to any particular person by name.—Yours etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA.

DEMOBILISATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following press communiqué is issued:—5,140 British troops (including officers) returned to England for demobilisation between the 16th and 31st December 1919. This makes the total number of British troops despatched from India to the United Kingdom since the Armistice (exclusive of troops ex-Mesopotamia) 84,200. In addition since the 16th December orders for the release of 63 officers and 43 men for civil employment in India have issued making with the total of 2,184 similarly released before that date a grand total of 86,550 demobilised. Since the Armistice 4,169 temporary Indian service officers have been released on military [illegible]

JAILS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Sir Alexander Cardew, President, and other members of the Jails Committee arrived in Madras yesterday. This morning they visited many penitentiaries. On Saturday the Committee will sit in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, for examination of witnesses and the sitting will continue on Monday and Tuesday and will be open to the Press. From Madras the Committee will proceed to Calcutta *en route* to Port Blair. Before arriving in Madras, the Committee toured extensively in England and the United States and in the latter country spent over six weeks receiving every facility for its work from the Government of the United States.

"PIONEER'S" WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

PAGE BULLETIN INSTEAD OF FULL SIZE PAPER.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer's" workmen, compositors, pressmen, peons, sweepers, all went on strike yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. It is stated for the men that their present wages being insufficient they petitioned several times for increase, but in vain. The men demand a fifty per cent. increase. The "Pioneer" issued to-day a page bulletin instead of a full size paper. This it attributes to the "lightning strike of our printing staff." The men are still out.

MR. PARSRAM'S PRISON LIFE

UNFLINCHING SUBMISSION TO SUFFERINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Jan. 6.

Interviewed by the special correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Jothmal Parsram, editor of the "Hindvasi", who arrived here yesterday amidst scenes of enthusiasm, said that it was not true that he had been transferred from the Hyderabad jail to the Yeravda prison pending his appeal at his own request. On the contrary, some days before he was transferred the Superintendent of the Hyderabad jail with whom Mr. Jothmal had at first a rub in regard to his treatment asked him if he would put in an application for transfer. But Mr. Jothmal point-blank refused saying that his counsel would need his presence at Hyderabad to take instructions for the appeal.

"TREATED WORSE THAN ORDINARY CRIMINAL."

Asked as to how he was treated in the jail, he replied with some warmth that he was treated worse than an ordinary criminal, as, in addition to being put to hard labour which considerably affected his health, he was put in solitary confinement. He suffered from blisters on his fingers eleven times and severe pain in the back which affected his heart. When he entered the jail the doctor declared him suffering from tachycardia, a variety of heart-disease. Although the medical officer recommended a change of work, no change was finally effected except temporarily, since the Superintendent had to keep him isolated from other prisoners. The confidential notes sent by the Hyderabad officials were responsible for the treatment given to him in the Yeravda Jail. He was put in the punishment cell where persons convicted of the most heinous offences were kept. Special watch was kept to see that he should not speak to other prisoners, nor they to him.

SUFFERS UNFLINCHINGLY.

Inspite of the first few days, he was given a bewildering treatment. He believes that he was made to suffer extraordinary things perhaps in view of the confidential notes against him sent from Hyderabad, but he bore them all up without flinching in order to show that the spirit of a Home Ruler cannot be broken. He intended to publish in detail all his jail experiences. The prolonged solitary confinement with hard labour and the prohibition to utter even an innocent word was well calculated to torture a man into madness, but this treatment only made him brood over the unhappy state of Indian politicians and only deepened his will and strengthened his determination to keep up even a more vigorous fight than before. His long suffering deadened all effects of pain. The rigours of his own prison life, and his observations, while in the jail, of the treatment given to Indian prisoners, made him realise better than before the condition of poor Indian labourers and produced in him a deep sympathy for the general mass of Indian labourers and strengthened his already pronounced socialistic tendencies. He was really glad that he was fortunate enough to have the experiences he had. He said he was glad to feel that all his jail officers were not harsh, cruel, and unsympathetic.

HIS FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Asked as to his future programme of work, he said his main political work would lie in connection with the "Bharatvasi", which had taken the place of his own "Hindvasi", in doing practical work for the Hindu-Moslem unity, in helping the cause of national education and in the application of socialistic principles to life which alone would give Indians efficient electorates for true Swaraj.

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF LAHORE.

TRIBUTE FROM MEMBERS OF THE BAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Judges of the Lahore High Court and the members of the bar assembled to-day at the High Court to give expression to their feelings of deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan. Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by the officiating Chief Secretary and his private secretary was also present.

Mr. Fazali Hussain speaking on behalf of the Lahore bar paid a tribute to Sir Henry's sound knowledge of the law and marvellous industry. He asked their Lordships to convey to Lady Rattigan the sincere condolences of the members of the Bar.

Mr. Herbert on behalf of the members of the mofussil bar also expressed their sincere sympathy.

Mr. Justice Chavis said:—"Sir Henry was a profound jurist and possesser of literary talents of a high order. The presence of His Honour the Lt.-Governor, we take, as no more official tribute but as evincing the sincere sympathy felt by a true friend. You may rest assured that your kind words of regard and regret as well as our own expressions of deep sympathy will be conveyed to Lady Rattigan and her daughters whose afflictiou and distress can only be adequately imagined by those of us, who have ourselves suffered bereavement. Lastly, gentlemen, may I express the hope that at the present time when our hearts are burdened with sorrow we may try to put that sorrow into practical effect? I trust that everyone of us will do his best to promote the spirit of goodwill and co-operation for which his Majesty the King-Emperor has latterly appealed and which is so necessary for the best interests of the Punjab, a province which Sir Henry Rattigan so dearly loved and in the service of which he died.

The High Court was closed for the remainder of the day as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall thank you if you will publish the following letter in the interests of the Chemists and for the information of the general public.

In your issue of the 24th. December, 1919 you have published the comment of "Dithar" in "Capital" under the heading "Patriotism." The writer alleges that a firm Chemists in Bombay who obtained a contract for the supply of Drugs and "Surgical Dressings" supplied such materials as were dangerous to administer to the patients and many of the articles did not represent the stuff that was supplied. Several friends of ours who have read this letter are inquiring of us as to which this firm could be. As the writer has not mentioned the name of the firm it throws a slur on all the Chemists in Bombay and hence to clear ourselves we mention here that the attack is not on us.

The general public are aware that we have rendered valuable service to the Government by fitting up several War Hospitals at the commencement of the War. In fact, almost all the Hospitals in India, Mesopotamia and Alexandria have been equipped by us with Aseptic Hospital Furniture, Invalid Furniture, Surgical Instruments and other Hospital requisites. So far as our supply goes, we have given entire satisfaction to the Authorities concerned and we hold a number of opinions to that effect, both as regards the quality of the articles and the promptness with which we executed the orders.

Further the writer states in the same letter that the Government had no facility for immediate analysis of such useless stuff. We claim that we possess one of the best Analytical Laboratories conducted by a highly qualified Chemist and if the Government had entrusted the work to us we would have gladly undertaken it.

In conclusion we may say that if the Government will publish the name of the firm it would be a good check on all the Chemists.—Yours, etc.

N. POWELL & Co.

Bombay, Lamington Road,
Jan. 6.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue one of your optimistic correspondents invites the attention of the provisional Managing committee of the Old Stock Exchange to remedy some of the existing defects. I never remember the authorities of the said Exchange to have paid any attention to the grievances public which have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Board. Your correspondent says that the provisional committee having regard to the present rates of New Grote, Tram, Crescent, and other shops will issue orders for one transfer for a share. The Board has never awakened from its lethargic sleep and I doubt very much if this Committee will do anything better than the Old Board. As a matter of fact by its very constitution it is so dislocated that to anticipate anything good out of it is next to impossible.

In the rival Exchange your Correspondent might not be knowing that the system advocated by him is long since in practice and those days are past when one had to complain that it is difficult to do business in the New Exchange. It is and will be what it was intended to be that is a model Stock Exchange worthy of the city of Bombay. It has now its own building and suitable changes adopted to the requirements are, I understand shortly to be carried out. It is not my intention however to show any special distinction between the two Exchanges which I may do on a latter occasion. My object is to bring to the notice of your correspondent and those concerned that the system advocated by your correspondent is long in practice in the New Exchange.—Yours, etc.

N. T. J.

Bombay, 6th Jan.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The village Panchayat Bill is on the anvil. Some councillors have insisted on women's franchise; but the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's speech is not very encouraging. Those very councillors have got a resolution passed albeit by majority if not by unanimity for enabling women to have access to the Bombay Corporation. The women's associations in Bombay do not seem to be active for securing rights in Panchayats. Where are the 300 women who sent a memorial to Bijapur Conference for pressing their view on the delegates of the Bombay Presidency. They ought to have by this time, sent representations to Bombay Government for the inclusion of women franchise in the village Panchayat Bill. The equality of manhood and womanhood franchise has been acknowledged by Congress and stoutly affirmed by various deputations to England though there were dissenting voices from Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Pal. The matter aught to have been pressed on the Congress. Purely provincial matters have been handled by the August Body in the Past. To the Councillors who want to remove the statutory bar. I humbly suggest that if the Government be not prepared to take responsibility of including women franchise in the bill, the motion of shelving the Bill be brought forward. The Councillors who sought to give women franchise in Bombay Corporation should not be a party to a Compromise which may prove to be a suicidal course. Although it is true as Southborough Committee have suggested that the opposition to woman suffrage is of no consequence in India at present, still it is not certain that the future public opinion on this point may not change. Modern Review is not sure of the removal of this disability in Bengal although the organ is sure of Bombay. But Bombay corporators now are not prepared to have women councillors in their midst although Ahmedabad and Madras have already passed a resolution for removing this obstacle in the path of womanhood. Whatever the future provincial council may say, the Council as at present stands should not consent to saddle the presidency with this burden. At present the load is not heavy; but it will not take long to have its effect. Some four years ago nobody had ever dreamt of Non-Brahmin agitation on so large a scale either in Madras or in Bombay. A bold stand of the present Council in having nothing to do with a bill plus the disability will be greatly effective. The Congress is pledged to be against sex-disqualification. The Bombay Provincial Conference is expected to do the same. All these factors will supplement the present insufficient propagandist work of women. Can this bold but at the same time quite reasonable, hope be fulfilled? Let us wait and see.—Yours, etc.

A YOUNG HOME-RULER.

THE MIGHT OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you publish the following letter in your widely read paper.

Having got my Christmas vacation. I hit upon the plan of going to Bijapur. After viewing almost all that was worth seeing, was returning from the "Gole Ghumat" to my place. On the way, I witnessed a curious incident. Cries of 'Khade Rao' (stop stop) fell on my ears. I looked behind, and saw a private owned carriage coming. Those cries were not meant for me evidently, but for the carts which were advancing onwards. I could see practically no reason in the groom's anxiety, for the carts were entirely on the proper side, and there was a big gap for the carriage to move on.

But my guide came to my rescue. He informed me that the Mahratta gentleman, seated in the carriage was none other but the 'police havildar.' He was the police superintendent, as I afterwards came to know. I noticed accents of terror and unspeakable submission in his voice. He further added that whenever that gentleman went, carts had to stop, and thus show their respect for the mighty potentate. I asked him whether the collector did the same. To my relief he replied in the negative. I questioned him whether before the arrrival of high mightiness any notice was given. He however nodded from east to west.

When I rebuked the guide for putting up with such degradation, he solemnly said, "Oh! sir, we are mild people. He is a mighty man here, who dares defy him!"

Hardly had we walked ten paces, when we came across an old dhobie woman, requesing and regularly invoking the aid of God to ease her disfomfort. Yes, as I write, her words ring in my ears. "Yah Allah! Onya Zoolum!"

When will such things end?—Yours, etc.

J. P. BHANSALI.

THE CONGRESS AND LORD CHELMSFORD

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We are very sorry that the Congress should have recorded a resolution urging that his Excellency the Viceroy should be recalled. We have never concealed our differences with Lord Chelmsford and have always given expression to them whenever necessary with emphasis. But we cannot forget his services in connection with the Reforms and the generous way in which he is giving effect to the Royal Proclamation of mercy. And we ask—is it fair to pass a resolution of this kind while the case may be said to be *sub judice* and the Hunter Committee have not submitted their Report? Condemn those who stand convicted out of their own mouths; but fairness demands that we should reserve judgment until the Hunter Committee have made their pronouncement. The unwisdom of the resolution it would be difficult to exaggerate. It is bound to defeat its own end. Not only will Lord Chelmsford not be recalled, but with this resolution before them, the Cabinet may as a protest extend his term of office. We know that in one case where the public interested themselves in the extension of the office of a Governor, and an agitation was about to be set in foot, the Cabinet, we believe, under the guidance of Lord Curzon, refused an extension, and it was the only case in which at that time it was not granted. The resolution stamps upon the Congress its Extremist character which we never doubted.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chhaggandal P. Nanavaty has sent us a copy of the petition which the Bombay Humanitarian League has sent to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd on the question of the export of cattle:—

May it please your Excellency.

1. We, the Acting President, Vice-President and Members of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League most respectfully beg to draw Your Excellency's kind attention to the following facts:—

2. We have read the following statement about the export from India of milch cattle with great pain and surprise.

The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos put the following question in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 10th December, 1919:—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some American Companies have come to purchase cows in this Presidency for exporting them out of India?

(b) If so, is it true that they have purchased and exported nearly 60,000 cows in this year?

(c) Will Government be pleased to inquire how many cows have been exported by those American Companies from each District of Ahmedabad, Broach and Kathiawar?"

The Government, in reply, stated:—

"(a) Certain Brazilian subjects are purchasing cattle in Gujarat for export to Brazil. (b) and (c) Enquiry will be made as to the nature and extent of the trade."

3. With a view to bring to your Excellency's notice the real facts about milch and agriculture cattle which is the invaluable wealth of this country, 70 per cent., of whose population depends on agriculture, we beg to place the following facts before you which may prove helpful i nthe inquiry which your Excellency proposes to hold. As the apprehended export of milch cattle is to be mainly from Gujarat and Kathiawar, our statements will apply to the conditions existing in those provinces.

4. Your Excellency is aware that the whole country—and especially Gujarat suffered from a severe famine—both of grain and fodder only last year. The scarcity of fodder was so severely felt that hundreds of villages cried for fodder and yet it was unavailable. As a result, thousands of milch cattle have died in Gujarat and thousands have suffered in their vitality. The deteriorating vitality of milch cattle has been a complaint of agriculturists for the last many years and it is a fact as clear as daylight. A visit to some villages will show your Excellency in what condition milch cattle ill-nourished on scanty or bad fodder exist. The famine of the last year has affected them more as regards their vitality. But besides quality, the number has also decreased. Over and above the cattle that died from starvation, thousands were led to slaughter-houses. The stock of milch cattle thus at present is in a very depleted condition and any export of them will deal a death blow not only to agricuture but also the people.

5. Milk and its bye-products like curds and ghee are the chief nourishing foods of Indians. There was a time in India when every house had a cow and enough milk was obtainable to every member of the family. Those days are now gone—perhaps never to return. Even the village people are not in a position to maintain a cow—much less, more milch cattle. A decade ago the people of villages had no difficulty in obtaining milk for their needs. But now, as is well-known that only is unadulterated milk difficult to obtain in Bombay and other cities, but even in villages pure milk is sacrcely available. And for what milk we can get, we have to pay fancy prices.

6. The following table will show how the prices of milk and its bye-products have gone up by leaps and bounds:—

CITY OF BOMBAY.

Ghee	§20—20	†35—40	¶50—55
Milk	§ 6—7	† 8— 9	¶13—15
Curd	§ 2— 3	† 3— 4	¶ 7— 8

§During five years before the war Rs. per maund.
†During the war Rs. per maund.
¶During November, 1919, Rs. per maund.

SURAT DISTRICT.

Ghee	§18—20	†25—28	¶60—65
Milk	§ 2— 3	†2½—3½	¶ 4— 6
Curd	§ 2— 3	†2½— 3	¶ 4— 6

§During five years before the war Rs. per maund.
†During the war Rs. per maund.
¶During November, 1919, Rs. per maund.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Ghee	§15—18	†22—26	¶60—65
Milk	§ 2— 3	† 3—3½	¶ 7— 9
Curd	§ 2— 3	† 3—3½	¶ 7— 9

§During five years before the war Rs. per maund.
†During the war Rs. per maund.
¶During November, 1919, Rs. per maund.

7. It will be seen from the tables to what high and abnormal level the price of milk and its products has reached. Milk and ghee which are a part of the daily meal of every Indian, however poor, have become a luxury now to be enjoyed only by a few. But over and above this it indicates how vastly the stock of milch cattle must have been depleted. In former times, even during the direst famines, the prices we have quoted were never reached. This is another reason why any export of milch cattle should be immediately stopped.

8. The most important consideration as regards this matter should be the effect of such export on the future of agriculture in the province. The agriculturists are suffering from want of agricultural stock at present. They have to pay fancy prices for bulls, bullocks and other agricultural cattle. An ox, which was obtainable for Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 a few years back, is not obtainable now at Rs. 250 or 300. If any export of milch cattle is to be allowed, there would be a greater rise still in prices; and even by paying these prices the agriculturists would not be able to obtain enough cattle for the cultivation of land. It is a well-known fact that for meeting the needs of 27 acres of cultivable land, only a pair of oxen is at present available in India, whereas for cultivating land properly, a pair of oxen is necessary for every two acres of cultivable land. It is thus clear that there are not sufficient bulls for cultivation of land. At such a time to allow the export of cows or any other milch cattle out of the country is very injurious for the future agriculture of the country.

9. Your Excellency will thus see that the export of milch cattle out of any part of India will cause the ruin of the agriculturists. On cows and other milch cattle depend the life of the people. They are the chief source of their maintenance. They constitute the real and the most precious wealth of the country. We think that it is the bounden duty of the State to stop export of such cattle in the interest of the people. It is the agriculturists, poor as they are, that are tempted to sell their cattle, because the high prices are paid to them; but the State which looks after the welfare of the people should stop such wholesale purchase by outsiders.

10. We hope your Excellency's Government will recognise the situation and save the agriculturists from ruin by immediately prohibiting export of milch cattle from the Bombay Presidency.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient
Servants,
LALLUBHAI DIPCHAND JHAVERI,
Acting President.
J. J. VIMADALAL,
Vice-President.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIKSI,
VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
KHURSHEDJI J. B. WADIA,
KALLIANRAI GUJABRAI GHODA,
N. V. DHAVLE,
MAGANLAL M. SHAH,
Hony. Secretary.

OUR NEXT VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Both the premier political bodies of India have demanded the recall of Lord Chelmsford. In my humble opinion, it is nationally legitimate and necessary to supplement that demand by a succeeding prayer to his Majesty as to who should be our next Viceroy. The revelations of Punjab military atrocities will demand action by the Viceroy vindicate at once the fair name of Britain as well as the subject's right to live unchallenged by military terrorism. Lord Chelmsford, who prided on giving unswerving support and who had to be forced a Committee of Inquiry on even, is going to be a failure—none can doubt that who is the best fitted person for that courageous feat? The name of Lord Hardinge will suggest itself at once to every Indian who remembers among others two acts of that benigh Viceroy (i) his action in dealing with the Cawnpore mosque affair (ii) his behaviour and restraint put on the police after the disgraceful attempt on his life at Delhi.

Lord Hardinge will come up to the mark—and probably excel any other peer in coming up to the mark—even in the other demands to be made of the next Viceroy. Being eminently in sympathy with the political aspirations of India, he will create precedents and conventions that will be, in future, surely helpful to the popular element. In all conflicts between the reserved and the transferred subjects the Governor-General is practically to have the last word and who can be expected to decide oftener in favour of the transferred subject than Lord Hardinge? The question of the status of Indians in the Colonies is again making a head, and although we read a cable from the Secretary of State announcing the cancellation of the Fiji indentures (belated though), the position of Indians is daily growing more anxious and precarious not only in South Africa but also in British East Africa and who knows if they are not to get a similar treatment in the province hitherto known as the German East Africa. God forbid that the actions of the officers appointed with a mandate from the League of Nations do create a dissatisfaction about the Allied Victory over the Germans. Who can help the Indians in this cause? Can there be any peer more ready and competent in respect of this cause than he who for the first time took up a firm attitude on behalf of the Indians and laid a policy which even a Lord Chelmsford could not abandon? Looked at from any point of view, Lord Hardinge's appointment as the next Viceroy will be most suitable and the Indians ought to ask for him. Failing Lord Hardinge, the next best peer will be Lord Carmichael who had the courage to declare openly in the House of Reaction that he would willingly have supported a more liberal measure than the Government of India Act 1919.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

PERPETRATORS OF PUNJAB ATROCITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of our leaders to the injustice they have done to Indian Chivalry by singling out for condemnation General Dyer among a host of others who did exactly what he did. I do not for a moment deny that the Jallianwala Bag massacre was unspeakably horrible. But the General was a European who was living in the worst Anglo-Indian atmosphere of Punjab. Naturally, with the roughness of a straight-forward military man, he acted out to its logical consequences the well known Anglo-Indian cult of regarding Indians as a species of bipeds devoid of the white-man's sense or sensibility who have to be ruled by the rod, but does he not deserve some consideration for the John Bull honesty with which he "owned up" what he had done? Is he not better than the civilian and non-military witnesses who had not the excuse of the ignorance of the psychology of the Indian mind and who deliberately set the military to commit the excesses and who were too cunning to be caught in their examination before the Committee. How is Sriram less liable than General Dyer? Did he not order out an armoured train and get the soldiers to shoot down villagers going into and out of their hamlets? Was his story less gruesome than that of Dyer, except in point of the number of casualties, which was a mere accident. Was he not the more guilty because he had not the slightest excuse for not distinguishing between the innocent and the guilty among "his own countrymen"? His mentality was not a whit better than the Generals'. He was as eager to take the responsibility for his satanic conduct.

Of course, there is not much to choose between the actors in the gruesome Punjab tragedy. But honesty and straightforwardness are virtues which have always been held in highest esteem in this country and singling out General Dyer for immediate punishment seems to me to punish him for those virtues, which he undoubtedly possessed. The one man whose guilt was beyond doubt was Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He set about this business with *malice prepense* and the Congress must have at present confined itself to his case. General Dyer was one among many. He was honest when others were not. There is no reason why he should be relieved of his charge when others equally guilty or even more are allowed to retain theirs.—Yours, etc.

S. S. SETLUR.

Bangalore, Jan. 2.

LADY LLOYD PIER OPENED AT CLIFTON BEACH.

HER EXCELLENCY LAYS THE FOUNDATION STONE.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

At the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Lady Lloyd Pier at the Clifton beach Lady Lloyd made a charming speech which in matter and style of delivery greatly pleased and impressed the large assembly. The new pier which is being constructed at a cost of about three lakhs as a gift to Karachi of Mr. Jehangir Kothari, C.B.E. lends from the handsome parade ground which bears his name to the waterside. Before laying the stone Her Excellency said:—

As Mr. Kothari has stated it was shortly after our arrival in India that we came to Clifton for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the parade which bears his name. The year which has passed since then has witnessed the completion of the spacious and decorative promenade on which we find ourselves this afternoon and in respect of which we must warmly congratulate both Mr. Kothari and the Karachi Municipality. In asking me to carry their wish a step further and to lay the foundation stone of the pier which it is his intention to present to Clifton, Mr. Kothari is giving me an unusual treat. The opening of institutions and the laying of foundation stones are among the privileges which fall to my lot in this Presidency. But such functions are generally connected with buildings of a strictly utilitarian nature and until to-day I have never been asked to preside at the inauguration of a structure of any description which is designed solely to minister to the pleasure of those who use it and this particular privilege is one that I value very highly indeed. I think it is only comparatively latterly that the public benefactors of to-day have rediscovered a truth that was very well-known to the joy-loving spirit of our forefathers, namely, that the need for enjoyment is a deep-seated and as vital to the average human nature as is the need for food to the hungry, for medicine to the sick and for education to the ignorant and that if you wish to have a contented and well-developed community, you must keep them amused as well as fed doctored and instructed. When I was a child I was often told by elders and betters "Be good and you will be happy" but in later life I have frequently found that it is possible to get almost as near to the truth by reversing the precept and saying "Be happy and you will be good." It is because he recognises that one of the best things he can do for his fellow citizens is to try to help them enjoy themselves that Mr. Kothari is making the very generous gift which will add greatly to the beauty of the sea front and to the convenience and enjoyment of holiday makers. May I add that the Municipality are once again showing their keen and practical interest in public welfare by undertaking to carry out the work of construction free of all charges beyond the actual out-of-pocket expenses of the building. I am proud to lay this foundation stone to-day and I like to think that on it will be built not only the material structure of Mr. Howre's very handsome design but also the less tangible fabric of many pleasant and health-giving hours to be spent here in the future by people from all over Sind perhaps all over India and will come to Clifton to learn what a beautiful west coast watering place can be like. I am prouder still that my name is to be associated with the pier and I should be proudest of all if I could think that some day children of Karachi whom I shall never meet will ask their parents, who was Lady Lloyd and that they will answer "Someone who took a great interest in Sind, who thought Clifton a very beautiful place and who wanted people to be happy there."

To-day Her Excellency opened the new Children's ward at the Lady Dufferin Hospital and this evening, Sir George Lloyd will lay the foundation stone of the eleborate and comprehensive new public offices and courts on the former artillery maidan.

SMUGGLING OF GOLD INTO BURMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 20

Following a great demand for gold there has been considerable smuggling of British and American gold coins into Burma and the Chetty firms, who make a profit on the sale of gold are said to be short of silver all available cash having been sent to India and the Straits to purchase sovereigns.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum with a bonus of two per cent. per annum was declared. Rupees two lakhs were transferred to investments and Rs. 2,80,947 carried forward.

EDUCATION IN SIND.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON ITS NEGLECT.

NEED FOR A SOBER NATIONAL SPIRIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

The Governor of Bombay speaking on education yesterday on his visit to the Sind College said that he was sorry to say that education in Sind had been somewhat neglected in the past and they had to make up for the lost time. Education was one of the points of policy to which his Government was determined to pay attention in the next few years and he was going to use the educational facilities of Sind and to go to the Bombay University when they could get as good education in Sind. He could not see what advantage was to be found in going to Bombay which was already overcrowded and where the cost of living was exceedingly high when they had a college in Sind which gave a first rate education. He recognised the difficulties under which this College was carried on and they were going to try to remove those difficulties in order that all might desire to go to the Sind College instead of to other institutions. It was evident that more accommodation was needed but whether this was to be found on same site or a move should be made to another site was a point which with the help of the Commissioner, he was going to try to decide in the next few days. He was glad to note that they were paying some consideration to technical education. In that they were in advance of many other institutions. In this matter they were following the right path and in any case it was essential for the future that in all large institutions there should be facilities for technical education of all kinds. They had established in that college a reputation for progress for loyalty and for cheery co-operation. There were three good qualities. Loyalty to the country and the Throne together with progressive ideas for a sober national spirit were the two great principles on which a great reputation could be built up.

BURMA AND REFORMS ACT

PRAYER FOR NON-INCLUSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

Two memorials have recently been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor signed by a large number of Burmese elders, landowners, merchants, barristers members of the Legislative Council and others possessing landed property and occupying Government positions. The first expresses the opinion that the inclusion of Burma in the Reform Scheme would operate to the disadvantage of the province retarding rather than accelerating its progress there being little in common between India and Burma. The inclusion of Burma is, the memorialists submit, diametrically opposed to the whishes and feelings of the indigenous people of the province and in the present condition of the Burmese people any position of superority given to the Indian would put a period to further Burmese progress by killing those aspirations for what the Indians themselves are so zealously contending in Burma. They therefore ask the local Government to take steps to prevent the inclusion of Burma in the Reform Act. The memorialists also consider the Craddock Reform Scheme most suitable and quite adapted to present conditions in Burma.

PEOPLE'S THANKS FOR PAGODA RESOLUTION.

The second memorial dealing with the question of wearing shoes in padogas says that the Lieutenant-Governor's well-considered resolution on the subject has met with the hearty approval and universal esteem of the Buddhist priesthood and Burmese people who appreciate the attitude adopted. A preamble to this memorial states that it is signed in addition to others by tradesmen and artificers none of whom is connected in any way with the Government. The "Rangoon Times" learns that it was signed by over one thousand peoples.

MAHSUDS TO HOLD TRIBAL JIRGAH.

PEACE TERMS TO BE EXPOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

A despatch from Kotkai dated January 4th states:—

To-morrow the main sections of the Mahsuds will hold a tribal Jigrah at Kangaram when the peace terms will be expounded by the Maliks who attended at Jandola and we should know shortly whether any difficulty is to be anticipated in the collection of rifles. The number of rifles to be surrendered has been increased from two hundred to three hundred of which one hundred are to be permanently confiscated, the remainder being held by us as security for future good behaviour. The tribesmen must also hand over all Government property captured by them during the recent fighting.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The Teaching and Study of Economics in Indian Economic Association concluded its sittings on Saturday. Papers were read on the following subjects amongst others:—The Teaching and Study of Economic in India; Welfare of the Poor Work; Indian Currency; Currencies in Native States; and the question of the Adaptation of the Income-Tax System to the need for increasing Expenditure.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

50 P. C. TO BE INDIANS.

NO DIFFERENCE IN PAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

A communique dated January 6th issued by the Government of India Education Department states:—

The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals of the Public Services Commission in regard to the Indian Educational Service have now been received. The main features of the re-organisation are (1) That the pay will be the same for all members of the service irrespective of race, place of recruitment, etc. But that there will be a system of overseas allowances based on domicile, (2) that while the point in the scale at which a new recruit enters will be fixed by his age, the scale will be applied to existing members of the service as an ordinary time scale by years of service. The overseas allowances are intended not to establish any differentiation in favour of Europeans but to secure some measure of equality of emoluments by relieving European officers to some extent of disabilities to which they are subject, but which are not experienced by officers serving in their own country. But the rate of remuneration will be the same in the case of Directors of Public Instruction whatever their domicile.

As regards age the normal starting point will be taken as 25 years and a recruit appointed hereafter below that age will receive the minimum pay prescribed for recruits of 25 years of age until he attains that age and for one year after. Seniority will reckon from the date of taking up an appointment. Discretion will be reserved to recruit men of exceptional qualifications on exceptional terms for special posts. The time scale will be Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 up to Rs. 1,250 with two pauses, one at the thirtieth and the other at the thirty-ninth year of age, so that the maximum will be reached at the age of forty-four. While as stated above this scale will be applied to existing members of the service as an ordinary time scale by years of service, any officers now drawing higher pay than their years of service would warrant will retain their advantage. There will be two selection grades. One of these will provide for 15 per cent. of the cadre on a scale of Rs. 1,250 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500. The other will provide for 5 per cent. of the cadre on a scale of Rs. 1,550 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,750. A member of the Indian Educational Service who is a Principal of a college will receive an allowance of Rs. 150 a month. One Principal in each province will at the selection of the local Government receive an allowance of Rs. 250 a month. These allowances will be classed as duty allowances. The overseas allowance will be as shown in the following table:—

Amount per mensem in period in the case of new recruits in the case of existing members. 150 up to the age of 30 during the first five years of service, 200 from 30 up to the age of 33 during the sixth to eight year of service inclusive, 250 thereafter.

PAY OF DIRECTORS.

The pay of Directors of Public Instruction will be in Madras, Bombay and Bengal Rs. 2,500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000. In the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa Rs. 2,250 rising by Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,750. In the Central Provinces Rs. 2,000 rising by Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. In Assam Rs. 1,500 rising by Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,000 and in the North-West Frontier Province Rs. 1,500. But in the case of the two last-named provinces the Directors if in a selection grade will receive grade pay with overseas allowance plus a local allowance of Rs. 250, in the case of Assam and Rs. 150 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province provided however that if the salary thus arrived at falls short of the amounts specified above, the officer will draw not less than those amounts.

The Government of India had proposed that for the future the proportion of Indians who can suitably be included in the Indian Educational Service is 50 per cent. this being regarded as the average for India as a whole and variations being permitted in different provinces and that similar proportion should regulate the annual recruitment, Burma being at present excluded from the calculation. The Secretary of State has recognised this recommendation as a marked advance on the proposals of the Public Services Commission and sanctions it as the standard to be worked up to for India as a whole as qualified candidates become available but with this reservation that the European and Indian element should be maintained in the administrative, collegiate and special branches of the service and that in all provinces it is most important that there be a certain number of European headmasters of schools. The recommendation is also accepted but with certain qutlifications that where Indians not possessed of European degrees are recruited to the Indian Educational Service a recruit may in special circumstances be sent at State expense to England to complete his training. Other matters such as the system of training and recruitment are dealt with. These orders refer to men in the Indian Educational Service. The conditions of service for women as well as certain minor points will form the subject of subsequent orders. The new time scale comes into effect from December 1st, 1919.

"THE ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two letters on the above subject have appeared in the issues of your paper signed by a 'Critic' and a '2nd Citizen.' Both your correspondents while holding dissimilar views in other respects, seem to possess one characteristic in common. They have both shown a remarkable lack of courage of their convictions, and while beating about the bush a good deal, have failed to speak out their minds unhesitatingly and clearly. The 'Critic' after alluding to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's appointment as senior administrator has tried to damn it with faint praise, while the '2nd Citizen,' after mentioning that Mr. Tudor Owen has made a bold bid for cheap popularity, has remotely hinted that that gentleman is not altogether free from the vices of his class. The '2nd Citizen' gravely warns the authorities concerned that if they must needs appoint a Junior Administrator, they must see to it that he is not of that autocratic class, with whom their will is law and who, impatient of all criticism, disregard public opinion and ride rough-shod over established practice and precedents. I fully endorse the "Citizen's" warning; but at the same time I think that, taken all in all, Mr. Tudor Owen will be good choice for the Junior Administratorship. It may be that placed in independent and sole charge of the state, Mr. Owen may develop those unlovely traits of autocracy, for which the I. C. S. of which Mr. Owen is a member; has become notorious. But as a junior he would prove comparatively harmless and the staid sedate and sober Sir Prabhashankar may be trusted to exercise the necessary restraining influence over Mr. Owen's exuberant, and at times, very impulsive temperament. But there are other and higher grounds, on which we should welcome the inclusion of a European in the minority administration. I, for one, am no believer in the doctrine of race superiority. But at the same time, I think that the practical enthusiasm and driving energy, which are characteristic of the West, are needed by us for some time yet and will prove useful and complementary of the rather philosophic and contemplative Eastern temperament. So if European is thought necessary as a junior, I think, Mr. Owen will be as good as another. Rather he will have this advantage over complete stranger that he has been in our midst for sometime already and both he and the people have come to understand a little of each other. Besides Mr. Owen's retention will incidentally secure for the minor Maharaja and the young Kumars the incalculable benefit of Mrs. Owen's care. That good lady ever since she has had charge of the minor Maharaja and his younger brothers has taken most assiduous pains in looking after them and their proper bringing up. And I make bold to say that while it may be possible to find a substitute for Mr. Owen who may prove to be as good, the more than motherly care and interest which Mrs. Owen has been bestowing on the Minor Maharaja and the young Kumars make her simply indispensable and irreplaceable.

Now for the 'Critic's' letter which contains much controversial matter and calls for fuller notice. That correspondent of yours has under the guise of tall talk about advancing the claims of the children, of the soil, time-spirit and so on, has indulged in gross misrepresentation of facts. He has openly abused the past administrators, whom he has no longer any cause to fear, and has made a covert attack on the future administrator Sir Prabhashankar whom he dare not openly flout.

The 'Critic' has addressed a few questions to the authorities concerned and demanded an answer to them without delay. I would like, sir, to put a few questions to the "Critic" himself and I hope he will have the fairness and candour to reply to them straight and soon. After referring to Sir Prabhashankar's appointment, the 'Critic' goes on to say that the administration of such a large and important State requires that the men at its helm should be a tried and capable one having a broad outlook, tact, sympathy and imagination, suggesting thereby that Sir Prabhashankar is wanting in these qualities.

Now even the worst enemies of Sir Prabhashankar will not accuse him of any lack of tact, sympathy and imagination whatever his other deficiencies may be and if his outlook on life was not sufficiently broad already, we may reasonably hope that the unique opportunities of varied administrative experience he has had in British India and more recently in England in these fateful times have not been without their share in liberalising and elevating the mental horizon of Sir Prabhashankar who has a most adaptable nature and is ever quick to grasp new ideas. At any rate, it is unfair to prejudge him as the critic has attempted to do.

But it is not till we reach the latter part of the 'Critic's letter that we learn where the shoe pinches. He lets out the cat when he says that the people are in no mood to suffer the Government of outsiders, suggesting thereby that Sir Prabhashankar's administration would be practically an alien administration. May I ask the 'Critic' if he is aware that Sir Prabhashankar regards himself and is looked upon by an overwhelming majority of the people, if not as a native born, at least as a naturalised subject of Bhavnagar? Is the 'Critic' really ignorant or merely pretends not to know that immediately following on the demise of H. H. the late Maharaja Shaheb, the public of Bhavnagar almost with one voice—there were a few dissentient voices which only helped to emphasise the prevailing unanimity—demanded Sir Prabhashankar's appointment to administer the State during the minority of the present Maharaja. The 'Critic' while he falls fould of Sir Prabhashankar and other so called foreigners in the state service, has expressed an indirect wish for the retension of Mr. Owen. As I have said, Mr. Owen's inclusion in the minority administration, is desirable on several grounds. But what surprise, one Sir, is that while the 'Critic' would swallow the camel of an Owen who hails from 5000 miles distant, he strains at the gnats Pattani's and other so-called outsiders who if not Bhavnagari's at least speak the same mothertongue with your correspondent and who have spent themselves in the state service and practically made Bhavnagar their home. Is this preference for a Britisher to fellow compatriots in harmony with all the hypocritical cant about 'time spirit' and so on in which the 'Critic' indulges.

But there is another aspect of the matter which has escaped the 'Critic's' attention. I ask him if, when a Lallubhai Samaldas sits on the Bombay Legislative Council, or a Desai becomes a member of the Satutory Civil Service, they do so as natives of British India? If a Bhavnagari may aspire to all this and more in British India how can the "Critic" conscientiously and consistently object to the presence of so-called foreigners in the State service? Is he prepared for reciprocity in the matter and accept a position in which all Bhavnagaris would be excluded from British India?

I do not know what the 'Critic's authority is for saying that the Late Maharaja Shaheb was thinking of introducing substantial changes in the personnel of the administration. But what we all know, is that the very gentlemen whom your 'Critic' ridicules as having no stake in the State had no mean share in initiating and developing the policy which resulted in those reforms which marked the closing years of the late Maharaja Shaheb's rule; viz. the grant of local self-government to Bhavnagar and the institution of a popular assembly for the whole State.

I would put one more question and then close this letter which has already enroached too much on your valuable space. Since the 'Critic' says that the late Maharaja shaheb intended to replace the present principal officers of the State who happen to be outsiders, will he kindly tell me how it was that the late Maharaja, although at the time of ascending the Gadi of his ancestors, found the Administration practically in the hands of the natives of Bhavnagar, yet thought it necessary to relieve them one by one of their posts and bring in outsiders to replace them? Was it not, because the whole service was swamped by members of one particular community noted for a most exclusive and clannish spirit? And is it not a fact, that it was to redress this top-sided character of the administration that the late Maharaja was obliged to import outsiders in the State service? Does not the high reputation which Bhavnagar justly enjoys for the integrity and independence of its judiciary date from the time when outsiders were first drafted into the State service? The so-called indigenous administration in which all power and privilege was concentrated in the hands of one caste or a section of a caste has left a heritage of bitter memories. Sir, believe me, I merely voice the general feling in saying that the Government, in selecting Sir Prabhashankar has done the right thing and has recognised for Bhavnagar its right to self-determination.—I am yours etc.

A. 2ND CITIZEN.

Bhavnagar.

COASTAL STEAMER PASSENGERS GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish in your esteemed paper the accompanying copy of the letter addressed to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay with a view to remedy the inconveniences usually caused to the passengers at Karwar and oblige?—Yours, etc.,

V. P. WAGLE.

Karwar, Dec. 30.

Sir,—We the following passengers waiting since yesterday with our women and children at Bathkhol Bunder beg to bring to your notice the following facts.

Your Karwar Agent received a telegram that S. S. Juba sailed from Mangalore for Bombay at 2 p.m. on 29th and she was due at Karwar the same night. This fact was given wide publicity by tom tom. Passengers with women and children came to the Harbour at about 8 p.m. yesterday. Passengers had to pass the whole night in open cold weather. She has not as yet come (3-45 p.m. 30th Dec. 1919) and worst of it is the agent is as ignorant of the delay and does not know when she might arrive. The suspense is most trying. The harbour is away from the town and there is no convenience even of water. A telegram from any intermediate harbour would have relieved the passengers as well as the Company's servants of the suspense, anxiety and trouble. Please take proper action so that such a thing may not occur again.

Please address you reply to V. P. Wagle, Pleader Hubli. A copy of this is sent to the Editors of the Times of India and the Chronicle, for favour of publication.

Your faithfully,—

Sd. V. P. Wagle, Pleader Hubli.
Sd. L. B. Kulkarni, Reader to D. S. Police, Kanara.
Sd. N. P. Wagle, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., Poona.
Sd. D. S. Kalbag, Head Clerk to D. S. Police, Kanara.
Sd. S. M. Kantak, Clerk Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay.
Sd. Cosme de Costa, Contractor, Karwar.
Sd. Y. S. Palekar, Clerk Income Tax Office.
Sd. G. M. Verty, Sadashivgad, Bombay.
Sd. B. V. Padukone, Clerk Postal Superintendent's Office, Belgaum.
Sd. U. S. Upponi Clerk Conservator's Office, Belgaum.
Sd. B. K. Bellari, Clerk Conservator's Office, Belgaum.
Sd. R. S. Achar, Clerk, Police Superintendent's Office, Karwar.
Sd. Venkatrao P. Borkar, Clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.
Sd. J. B. Braggs, C/O National Bank of India, Ltd.
Sd. S. N. Shiroor, 2/28th Infantry, Santa Cruz.
Sd. B. N. Wagle, C/O the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Sd. P. L. Gonsalves, Late Municipal, Secretary.

AUTOCRACY AND BUREAUCRACY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following few words in your widely circulated paper.

Last evening, in the course of his lecture on the Amritsar Congress, Mr. Satyamurti referred to a verse from the Raghuvansh, in which Kalidas has described that the Kings of that race collected revenue only to spend it for the benifit of their subjects, and another verse from the same book. If I am right, in which Ramachandra after returning from his exile asked his brother, Bharat, how was it that his income exceeded the expenditure. "At this stage, some one among the audience charged the learned lecturer with pleading for autocracy. Is the underlying principle of collecting revenue different in a democracy or a bureaucracy from that in an autocracy. I think whatever may be the form of Government, the under-lying principles are the same. As regards the Kings of our ancient civilization, were they really autocrats. They were not, as they never swerved from the advice of their learned ministers, whose repute was indispensable.

Only one instance will suffice to prove that our ancient Kings were not autocrats. One day, a spy came before Shree Ramachandra that a washerman accused him with living with Suta Mata, who had spent many years in the house of Ravana. But the purity of Suta Mata was certified by the God of Fire. Shree Ramachandra had not the least doubt about her chastity. At that time, she was at an advanced stage of pregnancy. Yet Ramachandra, whose heart was ever burning for the contentment of every one of his subjects, sent her then and there to the forest. What a great self-sacrifice for the cause of the subjects! He was an autocratic friend, and the present British Government is a democrat, one wherein the Viceroy of His Majesty with great enthusiasm helps in passing Rowlatt Acts and Indemnity Acts in spite of the unanimous opposition of the whole Indian Nation throughout the length and breadth of India. Let the leaders judge now whether our ancient autocracy.—Yours, etc.,

G. V. T.

The Central Provinces Government in a press note announces says the Association Press message, that the question of throwing open to the members of Indian Agricultural Service the post of Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, which had hitherto been included in the cadre of Deputy Commissioners and held by members of the Indian Civil Service has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the confirmation of Mr. D. C. Louston as Director of Agriculture. With the appointment of an agricultural officer to fill the above post, one post of Deputy Commissioner, third class, has been abolished from the cadre of the Central Provinces Commission.

The Burma deputation in England cable that on the advice of British supporters they are returning to Burma by the Lancashire leaving Marseilles on the 12th of January.

SOME OF OUR GRIEVANCES IN EAST AFEICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following few grievances to the Indian Community in East Africa, which I believe will give some idea to India of the wrongs being done to her by the Unbritish Britishers in that offshoot of India, viz. East Africa.

1. The outrageous and insulting attempts made by the settlers on the basis of morality and sanitation and Eastern civilization to exclude Indians from East Africa.
2. Restrictions on land sales and mortgages of lands between Europeans and Indian subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor.
3. Legislative franchize, to Indians.
4. Municipal franchize to Indians.
5. Ill-treatment accorded to our volunteer corps and exclusion of Indian soldiers from allotment of lands made to the European soldiers.
6. Exclusion of Indian members of the learned professions from practising in East Africa.
7. Exclusion of Indians from all branches of civil services.
8. No trial of Indians by jury.
9. Cancellation of old leases of lands with Indians.
10. Settlement areas-preferential jurisdiction.
11. Indian representation on any commissions of enquiry appointed by the Government under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1912.
12. Provision for Indian Education. Even South Africa Government has made such provisions when East Africa has failed to do that although enjoying the fair taxation from the Indian Community.
13. Segregation of Races Bill.
14. Declaration of Rights in those Colonies for Indians and that of the definite policy to be adopted for Indians whereon India may be at once wide awake for her sons in overseas countries.
15. Maintenance of existing rights of Indians in the ex-German East Africa and the necessity of placing these provinces of East Africa under the administration of the Government of India, which is the only radical means to give an effective blow to the stupid and criminal attempts of the white settlers against the Indian community which is rightly proud to have successfully developed the country after Indian civilization, to the best satisfaction and in the best interests of the natives of the soil.
16. Shipping Companies outrageous treatment to Indian Passengers and Shippers.
17. German currency in German East Africa.
18. Railway preferential treatments.
19. Flogging of Indians in Jails and preferential treatment of theirs in prisons. Representation of Indians on Jail visiting committees.
20. Cancellation of passport system now that the war is over.
21. Medical relief to Indians.
22. Investment of surplus Government revenue only in the best interests of the Province and not elsewhere.
23. Cancellation of the unjust deportation orders on our leaders like Mr. Ritch etc.

I hope to be able to illustrate all these although in brief very shortly for further convenience of the responsible workers in India.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

PROTECTED OR NEGLECTED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your daily and oblige me:—

Upon the Satara Fort there is a large paratial building, which was once the Peshwa's Wada, and on account of its historical importance was brought under the Ancient Monument s Act and made a Proctected monument by Government and a board with inscription under the signature of the District Magistrate to the effect that any body who does any harm to the building would be dealt with according to law, had been set up in front of the building. This board is not to be seen there now. On enquiry it is said that it was taken long ago to the District Magistrate's office for repairs and rewriting the inscription.

The building too is crying bitterly "I am no man's property now. I have none to care for me. I am passing the monsoons and winters and summers miserably, and my limbs are in fact tumbling down one by one day by day and if nobody cares for me, "now I will die of old age and so on". In fact there is no end to its grief. If anybody goes up the Fort and sees the building personally he is certain to come to the inevitable conclusion that it is not a "Protected Monument" but surely a "Neglected Monument" or in other words to call it a "Protected Monument is a misnomer. Will any Department which may be in charge of this building see to this so that it may not further deteriorate.

In the absence of more information, I am unable to write further on the subject. I am however collecting information and when I get it I will appear again. In the meantime let me see who will come forward and say to the building.

"I own you and am your caretaker and you need not cry.—Yours, etc.

VISITOR.

Satara, dated Dec. 29

GOVERNMENT CLERKS AND THEIR MISERABLE LIFE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really strange to see the attitude of the Government in not arriving at any conclusion as to granting increases in the war allowances although the matter has been under their deliberate consideration for a very long time. The lot of the poorly paid Government servants has really become quite unbearable. The prices of all the foodstuffs and necessaries have gone abnormally high and they find it very difficult to keep their body and soul together with the present emoluments they get. If timely success does not come the clerks will naturally have to go under the clutches of the Marwadies or to starve themselves and their dependants by half or more as the case may be. It is however hoped that His Excellency the Governor who is very considerate and sympathetic with the poor, will rise to the occasion at least on principles of cnarity and afford a timely help to the poorly paid clerks and prevent them from falling a prey to misery.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

KARNATIC INDUSTRIAL BANK

OPENED BY MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

This afternoon the Maharaja of Kashmir formally opened the Karnatic Industrial Bank which starts with an authorised capital of five crores of rupees of which three crores have been subscribed and sixty lakhs paid up. Under the bank a steamship company with a capital of ten crores has already been floated and two upto date steamships have been purchased from the American Shipping Board.

The Maharaja in declaring the bank open said that to handle the resources of wealth properly industrial banks were a great necessity but they should not forget the other great resource of a country's wealth, namely, agriculture. The whole world was crying for food and it was their duty to produce as much of it as they could.

INDIA AND BRITISH APATHY.

"The Investers' Review" recently wrote as follows:—

Indian citizens, who are over here to help forward the reform, the freeing of the Indian Government, are no doubt often disappointed at the apathy displayed by our Press and population alike towards all Indian affairs. Some of them may be inclined to despair of the success of Mr. Montagu's honest efforts to meet the wishes of the Indian peoples, but they need not be, for our people are not hostile to India, and there is a force working now in favour of Indian liberation which no amount of apathy or indifference among us here will permit the British overlords to ignore. That force is our poverty. No matter what arrangements Parliament and Ministers may make to so shape the changes in the governing machinery of India as to guard alien interests, while, at the same time, seeming to gratify native aspirations, they will not have the power much longer to enforce their will upon India. Of that there can be no doubt whatever. Militarism and capitalism as dominant factors in the British Indian administration must disappear. India cannot afford the expense, nor can we. The methods of the League of Nations must come into play, and self-government must be given to India, because we shall not have the strength to say nay to its people's demands. And how great the need of India is of better administration we may gather from the evidence given by Sir Sankaran Nair, Education Member of the Government of India for the last four years. In his memorandum and oral statements to the Committee he spoke of the "growing poverty" of the people. The opinion held by various people that there was increasing prosperity among the Indian masses was not warranted, he said. It is not a fact that of recent years the people had shown increasing power of resistance to famine. He added that Indian industries had not had fair play at the hands of the Government and that a feeling existed amongst the commercial classes that the Government and Government Departments, such as the railways, had been standing in the way of native industries. Whether that is all true, or only partly true, it is a widely entertained conviction, and we at least believe it from a long study of Indian affairs as revealed—not in native writings, but by Blue-Books of the British Government, and by the reports of the Indian railways themselves. India's representatives, therefore, have only to persevere: time is on their side, time and our poverty.

"A POONA GRIEVANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ignorance and bad taste shown by "Disgusted" in his letter to you on the above subject calls for just a little comment.

Let "Disgusted" take up a job as the Manager of one of the Restaurants in Bombay or Poona and, after one month, I bet he will be wanting to look for something easier than closing at 10 p.m.

As to comparing the relative qualities of the Restaurants, you might compare the Band of the I. D. C. that sometimes we hear at the Napier Cinema with the Bands of the Lincolns or Argyles—chalk and cheese.—Yours, etc.

TERRIER.

The Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway recommend a dividend of three per cent. to be paid from surplus profits on the 12th of January, making with the guranteed interest of one and three-quarters per cent. a total payment of four and three-quarters per cent., less income-tax, for the last half year.

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A MILITARIST REVIVAL.

MR. NORMAN ANGELL ON SOME RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Norman Angell gave an address in the New Islington Hall, Ancoats, December 1st.

It was interesting, he said, to contrast what the victory was to do for us and what it was actually doing. The war was, above all, for the destruction of militarism. We were now spending actually, and proposed to spend, twice as much on our military establishment as before the war. America, for the first time in her history, was inaugurating a system of compulsory military service for peace time. She was building a navy which, he believed, was to-day greater than our own. France, by her elections, had just pronounced for the retention of practically the whole of the old military system which she had had for forty years before the war. Japan was perhaps more militarist, and more menacing in her militarism, than she had ever been. Italy was engaging in sheer military conquest—and so he could go on through the list. As a result of the war which was to end militarism, that was not a particularly hopeful outlook. Actually the number of wars going on in the world to-day was twenty-four. We did not even know the names of the States that were waging them.

It had also been said that the great war was fought to end secret diplomacy; but the war with Russia and most of the other minor wars were decided upon without the people knowing anything at all about them. Decisions which ought to settle the fate of mankind for generations were made by four elderly gentlemen sitting in Paris. About those decisions we knew nothing. The Allies had successfully Balkanised a large part of Europe, setting up unstable "fly-night" Republics, all hating one another, and all engaged in wars of one kind or another. We had created in each of the new States an Alsace-Lorraine. We had made potential enemies of Germany, Russia, and China, and as for Anglo-American relations, which the war was to have made perfect, they were never so elusively unsatisfactory as at this moment. The credit system of Europe was rapidly disintegrating, which for an island which lived on trade with foreigns, was a matter for some reflection.

What was needed as a remedy, Mr. Angell said, was entirely new international law. If the League of Nations was to be mainly a coercive body, it was doomed. The League's first task should be to devise a new code for the nations. That was a piece of constructive legislation, and if it did not precede the other functions of the League the League would inevitably fail. (Applause.)—"Machester Guardian."

GOVERNMENT AND FACTORY WORKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The workmen of the Government Harness and Saddle Factory, Cawnpore, numbering about 4,000 souls, struck work on the 2nd instant, under pressure of manifold grossly neglected grievances. When the mill-hands of other Cawnpore factories had gone on strike in the last week of November, the men of the said Government Factory struck to their work, buoyed up by the hollow promises of their imposing authorities, who, to save the situation at the time, did not hesitate to give out in fulsome terms that the men would not be suffered to fare worse than those of other local mills in any way, and that any increments in wages or concessions that would be extended to such other mill-hands would also be equally bestowed upon the Government workmen.

A joint Conference between the principal employers of labour in Cawnpore and the representatives of the workmen was held on the 10th December, 1919, at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. In this conference the Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Lane in charge of the Government Harness and Saddle Factory, Cawnpore, was also present as one amongst the other employer of labour. After the worker's representative had concluded the statement of their general requirements they were deserved to leav the room for a short time while the employers descussed their demands. The workmen's representatives were then called in again and the employers made an announcement containing the following also :—

"Wages. As far as the various Cotton mills were concerned their workmen were referred to the notice issued by the local mills on the 6th December, announcing that, in view of the increased cost of living, the mills had declined to grant an increase of 4 annas per rupee on actual monthly wages and piece rate earnings, with effect from the 1st December, upto the 30th April 1920, when, if any change has taken—place in the cost of living, this increase will be subject to modification.

"The Cawnpore Wollen Mills had already issued a revised schedule of rates.

"The Jute Mills had already granted increases averaging 15 to 18 per cent. and were not prepared to go further.

"The other factories had the matter of the increase of wages under consideration and would make an early announcement to their men."

I need not here comment upon the above announcement. It is ludicrously plain that the stinginess of the capitalists took the insistent pressure of five long years of terribly increased cost of living to be relaxed too scantily and bearing no proportion to the actual rise in prices of necessaries, and even at that only for five months, with no retrospective effect at all. Suppose after 5 months the prices are halved. The wages will also be halved, i.e., a man getting one rupee formerly is now granted 4 annas increase. When, as supposed, the prices are halved he will be forced to accept annas ten only in the aggregate as the resultant of the munificent pledges on the part of the present day Shylocks. A very good bargain indeed. But more of this later on.

For the present the point which touches is that the officer in charge of the Government Harness and Saddle Factory, present in the Conference, had, impliedly pledged himself, on 10th ultimo, to make an early announcement to his men. But the strike of his men discovers him still pondering most miserly, over the matters of the increase of wages.

And the greater fun is this: when a deputation of the workmen's representatives had, on his Honour's mountain—in labour invitation waited upon him on the 4th December last, his Honour had very commisseratingly told the poor representatives that the matter in dispute was a question between master and servant, and as such he could not lay his hand upon any law enabling him to interfere. Well and good. But in the matter of the strike of the Government Factory the master is the Government itself. Is it still searching for and finds not a law enabling it to deal with its own hard pressed workers liberally and leniently? Evidently it owes it to itself as well as to the simple minded labourers who unwarily lent themselves to be duped by the Government officials, to rise to the occasion and set the matter right in an examplary fashion. Time was when it failed to gather courage enough to promulgate the eternal law of humanity. Now time is when it should and must demonstrate in deeds what it failed, make-behevingly against itself, to utter in words. Nay an explanation is also due from it as to why it neglicted its most manifest duty so long, and allowed such a rank and abominable condition to subsist when in England every Government labourer got increase in wages exactly in proportion to the rise in prices during all the last five years.

It has also transpired that some officers connected with the Government Factory, had, some time back most ignominiously told the poor labourers that as the Factory was making no profits similar to those reaped by local private companies, it could not pay its workers as much as they did. The question is not of paying this much or that much. It is not one of dealing out largesses and boons, it is the unavoidable question of a living wage.

Be it added, in conclusion, that the authorities would be well advised to bestir themselves, without the least delay, to terminate the present strike. Every endeavour must be made to cheer them up with munificent awards and rewards so that they may resume their work with glad hearts singing hymns in praise of his Majesty the King-Emperor.—Yours, etc.,

A PROLETARIAT.

Cawnpore, Jan. 3.

CHURCHGATE STREET HOUSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As your readers are aware the houses of Churchgate Street, South row, are all to be demolished and re-built for the widening of this road. The process will displace over doz. large shops and a 100 business offices. Within an area of 2 miles in any direction in its proximity there cannot be found space for any three of these shops or a tenth of the number of business places. It is a matter of common knowledge that premiums and pagdis are offered to anyone letting business places in Fort. There are offices in single rooms to the extent of 3 or four separate business being satisfied with a writing desk, a shelf and a couple of chairs per business—there are office rooms of small dimensions in back parts of the buildings near the W. C.'s that pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 monthly as rent. In this manner the "strangulation of offices" is going on and just at that moment the muncipal authorities and the city beautifulwallahs want to pull down nine palatial houses to widen the Churchgate Street, and they therefore rejected the petition of the occupants of these houses very recently.

The result has been that any vacant room in the Fort district has a premium set on it, and the Rent Act provisions are openly defied. There are hundreds of new joint stock companies and commercial houses on the look out for office rooms.

As his Excellency the Governor used his influence in the matter of residents of the Savoy Hotel could not the same machinery be set in motion with the Municipality and the widening of Churchgate Street be postponed till such time as the Armenian Lane Dalal Street and other by-lanes are ready for new shops and offices?

In fact the Churchgate Street has been automatically widened by the new regulation now enforced with the aid of a police-peon of parking all the carriages and cars in Nanabhai Lane and at the Cathedral end. The street as now is wide enough for 5 carriages to go abreast there are footpaths on either side. The congestion was at first due to allowing carriages to stand in front of the shops on both sides and the little inconvenience to owners by this method of parking carriages is insignificant compared to the sheer necessity of easy traffic through the street.

Another reason for not widening this street in 1920 is the promised visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when for State functions this route will be in evidence and if the houses are demolished and re-built then for over eighteen months the builders' yards will be permitted in the whole length of the street and opposite the historial Cathedral.

I trust sir, his Excellency the Governor will graciously interfere in this instance also, as he did in the case of the Savoy Hotel, as the hardship to some of the shopowners and business offices is great and irremediable and the only alternative to some would be to close down.—Yours, etc.,

"W."

A LOST GOLD RING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following?

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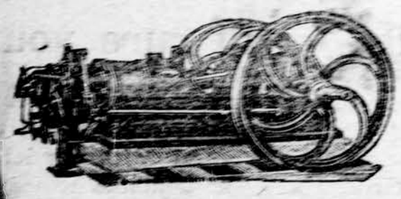

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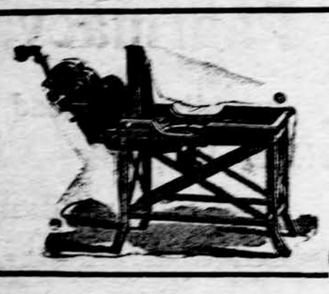

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